No. 32,302

** PARIS, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1986-THURSDAY, JANUARY 1, 1987

LATE NEWS

Argentine Court Rules on Junta

BUENOS AIRES (UPI) Argentina's Supreme Court unanimously upheld Tuesday the convictions of five former military leaders accused of complicity in the murder and lorture of an estimated 9,000 political prisoners in the 1970s.

By a 5-0 vote, the high court upheld life prison sentences for a former president, Jorge Vi-dela, and a former navy commander, Emilio Massera, and the eight-year prison sentence for a former navy commander, Armando Lambruschini, But the court, on a 3-2 vote, reduced by six months the 17-year prison sentence of former president Roberto Viola, and cut six months off the four-and-a-halfvear term of a former air force commander. Orlando Agesti. It cited legal technicalities for the

Also upheld unanimously were the acquittals of four other iunta members found innocent a year ago by a federal appeals

ENSIDE TODAY

GENERAL NEWS E French rail strike negotiations opened after two weeks of travel chaos. Exxon Corp. joined the exodus of American companies from South Africa. Page 3.

■ Rising commodities prices sent the U.S. index of leading indicators up 1.2 percent in No-■ McDonnell Douglas has begun its long-stalled program to build the MD-11 wide-body jet-

BUSINESS/FINANCE



the year's events. Page 6.

Cambodians Face

By Barbara Crossette

New York Times Service

BANGKOK - Thailand has an-

nounced that it was closing Indo-

china's most famous refugee camp, a symbol of hope to hundreds of

thousands of Cambodians escaping

decade of death and dislocation.

begin Wednesday, means not only

that the camp's more than 26,000

Cambodians will be displaced but

that they will lose their legal status

as refugees. Instead, they will be-come "displaced persons" who can

he returned to Cambodia when

Prasong Soonsiri, secretary-gen-

eral of the National Security Counil, said Thailand intended to phase

art all refugee camps and to limit

its role as a nation of first asylum.

ing of Khao I Dang - the back-

drop for the final scenes in the film

he end of Thai hopes that the refu-

eres left in the camp, a sprawling

price housed 140,000 people, would

The West could have done more

"But so many have only prom-

ed and have taken no action," he

id, adding that he had postponed

w closing of Khoo I Dang earlier

renuments only to see no signifi-

ant increase in the processing of

Most of the refugees remaining

the camp, new looked after by

mp residents for emigration.

s year at the request of Western

et new homes abroad.

am this," Mr. Prasong said.

The Killing Fields" - signaled

Thai officials said that the clos-

conditions there permut.

The closing of Khao I Dang, to

Loss of Asylum

FLOODING IN BRAZIL -A dejected resident of Rio de river. At least 28 persons have been killed and 10,000 left Janeiro sat on his car Tuesday as torrential rains continued homeless by the storms, officials said. The unusually heavy falling on southeastern Brazil, turning his street into a rains have been falling for a month, with more predicted.

Meese Asserts North Cited Israelis In Diversion of Funds From Iran

By Stephen Engelberg
New York Times Service WASHINGTON - Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d has told Congress that Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North told him that the

Iran arms sale to Nicaraguan rebels

Mr. Meese's testimony was conthe department had been unable to to resign. corroborate Colonel North's reported assertion.

knowledge that such an operation verified.

sources, Mr. Meese said in a closed committee hearing that Colonel North had described the purported Israeli role when he was questioned by Mr. Meese on Nov. 23.

Colonel North, a Marine, was idea of diverting proceeds from the dismissed from the National Secunity Council staff last month after came from a senior Israeli official, Mr. Meese said that Colonel North according to congressional sources. had specific knowledge of the plan The congressional account of to divert funds to the Nicaraguan rebels, known as contras. Colonel firmed Monday by a Justice De-North's superior, Vice Admiral partment official. The official said John M. Poindexter, was allowed

The colonel's reported statements to Mr. Meese would suggest The Israeli government has re- a larger Israeli role than has been peatedly and emphatically denied previously acknowledged. The asany connection to the diversion of sertions attributed to Colonel money to the Nicaraguan rebels or North could not be independently

According to the congressional sources, Mr. Meese said in his se-

Thais Closing Famed Khao I Dang Refugee Camp

cret testimony that Colonel North had met with an Israeli official about a year ago to discuss the problem of how to funnel aid to the Nicaraguan rebels.

The sources disagreed over whether Mr. Meese had said the official was David Kimche, director general of the Israeli Foreign istry. One congressional source and the Justice Department official said that Mr. Meese had identified Mr. Kimche, but another congressional source said he recollected only that an unnamed Israeli official was involved.

When Mr. Kimche was asked about the testimony in a telephone interview Monday, he said: The whole thing is ridiculous. If

that is what Oliver North testified to, then he is an unmitigated liar."

See DIVERT, Page 2

fense Department has asked Congress for money to speed research on a huge new space vehicle that the Pentagon says will be needed to lift heavy objects into orbit for the Strategic Defense Initiative missile defense program.

The program, on which \$110 million would be spent for research in the next several months, was introduced Monday as part of a request for \$2.8 billion beyond what Congress provided for the military in the current fiscal year.

Major new programs are rarely begun through such a supplemental Divided request, and some historic analysts said that in the current political and fiscal climate the new funds might be denied.

The project to develop space-oriented defenses against nuclear missiles would account for \$500 million of the additional budget request. The request is designed to restore some funds that were cut by Congress when it passed a \$289.2 billion military spending bill for fiscal year 1987, which began on

Next week, the Pentagon will present its request for the 1988 budget, which is expected to call for spending \$312 billion on military programs.

Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger said at a news conference that the extra money sought for SDI "is, for the most part, a continuation of the research programs that we have under way, but it does involve about \$250 million for space transportation technology, including a heavy-lift vehicle."

That vehicle would be a very large rocket or a successor to the space shurtle that would be capable of lifting 100,000 to 150,000 pounds (45,450 to 68,200 kilograms) into a low orbit, more than twice the payload that the shuttle or the largest rocket now envi-sioned could lift. The shuttle can lift about 65,000 pounds.

Mr. Weinberger said the need for such a vehicle "has become more and more apparent in recent months" as the Pentagon studied its needs for space transport for the missile defense program at a time to get into the camp was a sure when the shuttle program has been

But neither Mr. Weinberger nor other Pentagon officials explained exactly what need had arisen that demanded the quick expenditure of large sums not requested in the military's original budget.

"It isn't to buy the capability See SPACE, Page 2

Pentagon Seeks New

SDI Funds

By John H. Cushman Jr.

New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — The De-

The duadline was extended for

Spain and Portugal were allowed to In another development, the

Reagan administration said it would postpone for six months any reprisals against Brazil for what U.S. officials allege are unfair trade practices in its computer industry.

The tariffs on EC products will

have the biggest impact on exports of containers of one gallon or less of gin, on white wine costing less than \$4 a gallon and on brandy costing more than \$13 a gallon. Mr. Yeutter said that the brandy

and wine, which are imported mainly from France, would account for \$250 million of the \$400 million annual total. The value of the gin, imported principally from Britain, would amount to \$70 milby a senior Chinese official.

"Clearly prices will rise" in the United States on those products, Mr. Youtter said. "It will be signifi-

States probably would hold further negotiations with the EC on compensation for the loss of feed grain sales, but that the two sides were far apart. U.S. officials conceded that the EC had the right to take that action, but they argued that the Unit-

Mr. Yeutter said that the United

ed States was entitled to compensation under rules of the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs. the international trade body. The United States is demanding

full compensation for its loss. Mr. Yeutter estimated the community's latest offer at about 30 cents to the

He said that the Portuguese trade barriers had been negotiated separately, and that U.S. farmers were no longer losing their markets in that country.

The EC has argued, however, that the net loss to the United now," Mr. Weinberger said of the States is far less than Mr. Yeutter See TRADE, Page 2

U.S. Sets 200% Tariffs On Some EC Products

Retaliates For Loss of Grain Market

PALM SPRINGS, California -The Reagan administration, retaliating for the loss of about \$400 million in U.S. farm exports, said Tuesday that it would impose tariffs of 200 percent on a range of European Community products in a move that could sharply escalate a year-old trade war.

The United States will levy the import duties no later than Jan. 30 on \$400 million worth of European gin, brandy, white wine, cheeses canned ham, endives, carross and

Clayton K. Yeutter, the U.S. trade representative, warned that the tariffs were likely to "terminate the shipments" of those products from the EC to the United States.

The intent is to stop the trade dead in its tracks," he said. Duties on most of those products currently

range from about 15 to 20 percent.
Mr. Yeutter conceded that Mr.
Reagan's action could precipitate
an escalation in the trade war be-A Top China Official tween the United States and the EC if the Europeans retaliated.

ty," he said. If the Europeans take counterretaliatory measures, "we will also have to consider countercounterretaliation at that point."

The trade action followed lengthy negotiations between the government official adopted a United States and the EC over high moderate line Tuesday toward stutariffs imposed by the EC on U.S. dent demonstrators, but congrain feed imports to Spain, which demned those who follow Western formerly was a lucrative market for ways of thinking. He also an-American corn and sorghum.

nounced the arrest of an "agitator." The tariffs were imposed after Spain and Portugal entered the EC stall spreading of the unrest, the government said Tuesday that reon Jan. I. The United States argues that it should have been compentail prices would remain stable in sated by the EC for the loss.

the new year. On May 31, Mr. Reagan an-nounced that retaliatory action He Dongchang, vice minister of China's state education commiswould be taken against a number of sion, said that the arrested man, EC exports, including wine and who took part in a demonstration cheese, if an agreement was not conducted by students from Beijing Teachers University on Mon-

six months by an interim agree-ment under which U.S. exports to

speech.
"This person made some statements that instigated students," Mr. He said The official said that the man was unemployed and from outside Beijing. He said that no students have been arrested since demon-

strations calling for democracy and freedom began more than three weeks ago. The demonstrations, which reached about a dozen Chinese cities despite attempts to discourage them, now seem to have slowed

because of government pressure and the lack of a clear focus or strong student leadership.

His remarks, made at a crowded press conference, amounted to the first comprehensive public statement on the recent demonstrations

By Daniel Southerland

Washington Post Service

BELIING - A senior Chinese

In an apparent attempt to fore-

day, had made an anti-government

the Europeans retaliated.
"Certainly it has that probability he said. If the Europeans take
"Takes Moderate Line" Although his remarks in some cases sounded conciliatory, Mr. He was unyielding when it came to the subject of students who have questioned Communist Party rule.

Students in Beijing reading a protest poster.

"Without the leadership of the Communist Party," Mr. He said, "the country would disintegrate. Society-would experience turmoil." The vice minister portrayed the student demonstrators as mostly inexperienced students who "believe that they know a lot but in

fact know very little." He said that "a few" of the students advocated "copying Western ways of thought and systems," but said that this was unacceptable for

Despite the official's attempts to portray the demonstrators as a small minority, the government has shown great concern over the dem-onstrations. It has launched a major media campaign against Westem democratic concepts and used a combination of threats and persuasion to try to contain the demon-

strations. The government also has shown considerable concern over the presence of young factory workers at demonstrations in the cities of Shanghai and Nanjing. Many of the workers have said they were supporting the demonstrators mainly because they were worried about rising prices and had no out-

The police have arrested at least six workers in Shanghai and Nanjing on charges ranging from dis-See CHINA, Page 2

Western Leaders Pay

of change.'

let for their complaints.

We shall always remember him for his efforts to encourage the apartheid regime

to bow to the winds

Tribute to Macmillan

Harold Macmillan

--- Oliver Tambo. ANC president

LONDON - Leaders from across the political spectrum mourned Tuesday the death of former Prime Minister Harold Mac-Mr. Macmillan, who became the

Earl of Stockton two years ago. died Monday in his sleep at his country home in Sussex. He was 92. Lord Home, who took over as prime minister when Mr. Macmilan retired because of ill health in 1963, said: "He was a master of the House of Commons from the moment he became prime minister. That was a very considerable politi-

cal achievement" In his later years, Mr. Macmillan disclosed that President John F. Kennedy had telephoned him as often as three times a day during the Cuban missile crisis in 1962.

"He established a position with the United States president, then Jack Kennedy, which was almost a paternal relationship," Lord Home said. "Kennedy appreciated this

The Lusaka-based African National Congress paid tribute to Mr. Macmillan, saying he would be re-membered for his efforts to get South Africa to bow to change.

in a telegram addressed to Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, the ANC, fighting a guerrilla war to overthrow the white-led government in Pretoria, said that news of Mr. Macmillan's death had been received with sadness.

"We shall always remember him for his efforts to encourage the apartheid regime to bow to the winds of change that continue to blow in southern Africa," the telegram said. "We have still to reap the full harvest of Pretoria's failure

to heed that message."
The ANC message was signed by See TRIBUTE, Page 2

building the Palestine Liberation killed in 1982 when Syrian Army much Mr. Assad knew about what Lieutenant Colonel Haithem Said, cumstances here any tightening with Organization bases he lost in the artillery and tanks bombarded it Western officials have called Syr- on charges of supplying the hombs hard spring a company to the control of the contr By John Kilner New York Tomes Service 1982 Israeli invasion. AMASCUS - President Ha-Also, Mr. Assad faces a growing

the Bangkok regional office of the

UN High Commissioner for Refu-

gees, lack family connections

abroad or skills deemed desirable

by foreign governments. Others

have been suspected of having ties

to the Khmer Rouge regime that

ruled Cambodia in a reign of terror

from April 1975 to January 1979.

Dang, which is about 12 miles (19

kilometers) north of the town of

Aranyaprathet. Thai anthorities

will begin moving the camp's in-

habitants to settlements closer to

the border with Cambodia.

After the closing of Khao I

di Asseri of Syria, who in his lo economic crisis in Syria, internais at power has come to be retional isolation and sanctions over actions to the most curring **NEWS ANALYSIS**

ad rethicss — strategists in the the Fast, is facing a host of becate beer amon in entimany things have gone a for Haler al-Assaul in the t therether," a senior Western but here said. "There's just a lung has of problems. He's in-

el amplitate sodi gionic la Consing at Mr Associated. impose his will on the chaos re, ediere a Synainbern Part signed with considersuccessive bere a year after. down, and where Mr. As-Many Yaired Actual, to To-The company of the second of t

accusations of aiding terrorists and strains in strategic alliances with Iran and the Soviet Union. But there is no real discernible threat to Mr. Assad's rule, which is buttressed by an all-pervasive secu-

mty system of half a dozen overlaprung and competing intelligence agencies known as mukhabarat. "After Hama, there's not likely to be any public outpouring of dis-Antent," said a Western diplomat,

clandestine Moslem Brotherhood.

The mounting difficulties - in--have been accompanied by questions of how firmly Mr. Assad, who suffered beart problems three years ago, was in control.

Khmer refugees in Khao I Dang, which Thailand said it would begin closing Wednesday.

resistance groups — the army of Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the

Khmer Peoples' National Libera-

tion Front and the Khmer Rouge.

Mr. Prasong said that no one from Khao I Dang will be placed in

Khmer Rouge camp. Officials have said the refugee

camps have contributed to the

breakdown of law and order in the

poverty-stricken, mountainous

Refugees have bribed and some-

scrubland along the border.

Camps on the border, unlike times shot their way into the

Khao I Dang, are run by civilian barbed-wire enclosure of Khao I

followers of the three Cambodian Dang because it was believed that

Assad Is 'in Trouble' Over Lebanon and Economic Problems

"Here is a man who worked 16 to 18 hours a day for years," a diplomat said. "A large part of his power came from his ability to focus on a given issue, his mastery of the minute details of a problem. Clearly, he cannot work 18 hours a day now. he does not have that kind of stami-

A matter of constant speculation among diplomats in this tightly reserring to the city where more guarded, closed society, is how for one of General Kholi's aides,

for days in an attack against the ia's links to terrorism. These charges have figured prominently in trials over the attempt to bomb chuding charges in several Western an Israeli airliner in London and capitals of Syrian links to terrorists the bombing of an Arab-German friendship club in West Berlin.

route to resettlement abroad.

A hospital run by the Interna-

tional Committee of the Red Cross

will be allowed to continue opera-

tions at Khao I Dang, Thai officials

said. It will treat serious medical

cases from the whole border area.

But activities by the UN High

Commissioner for Refugees will be

limited to casework in the border

region, Mr. Prasong said.

"Either way, it looks bad for the regime." a diplomat said. "It's all so clumsy. This kind of thing would not have happened four or five vears ago. Many terrorist operations are

air force intelligence, one of the half-dozen security agencies, which is headed by one of Mr. Assad's closest friends and confidants, European Community have an-General Mohammed al-Kholi. An international arrest warrant has been issued in West Germany

Western officials have called Syron charges of supplying the bombs hurt. Syria is facing a severe hard
ia's links to terrorism. These used on the friendship club. In Ankara, Turkey, an arrest warrant has been issued for the as low as \$60 million. second secretary of the Syrian Em-

ladi, on charges in connection with the killing of a Jordanian diplomat. Britain broke diplomatic relations over what it said were Syrian links to Nezar Hindawi, convicted in London of trying to put his pregnant fiancee aboard an El Al airlinbelieved to have been run through er with a bomb in her bag. The air force intelligence, one of the U.S. Canadian and Belgian amhassadors have been called home in protest. The United States and the

> nounced sanctions. Although the sanctions are largely symbolic, diplomats said that under the difficult economic cir-

currency shortage, and economists estimate that reserves have fallen to Nearly two-thirds of the budget bassy, Mohammed Darwiche Ba- is taken by military and security expenses and, like other Arab na-

> "The economy is a disaster, a cumulative disaster," 2 Western diplomat said. Mr. Assad's most immediate problem is in Lebanon, where Mr.

> Arafat is making a new attempt to prove he is a factor that must be

tions, Syria has been hit by the oil

For some time now, Mr. Arafat's apporters in the PLO, plus other factions, have been slipping men

dealt with in the Middle East.

See ASSAD, Page 2

Macmillan's Britain: Seeking a Compromise Between the Dinosaur and the Bee

New York Times Service

As the cool, adaptable Conservative prime minister of Britain, Harold Macmillan, a bookpublishing heir who was educated at Eton and Oxford, was largely engaged in helping Britain adapt to its changing role in the world and to its reduced military, economic and diplomatic power. He was philosophical about the need for

"The dinosaur was the largest beast," he once told a visitor, "but it was inefficient and therefore disappeared. The bee is efficient, but it is too small to have much influence. The British Empire was a dinosaur and didn't last. Britain's most useful role is somewhere between bee and

His goals as prime minister were summed up in 1976 by a fellow Conservative, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. He tried to lead Britain, she said, toward being a responsible society in contemporary terms.

In recognizing and acting on the need for flexibility, Mr. Macmillan was helped by his keen mind, by his upper-crust demeanor, which was reassuring to traditionalists, and by his skill at compromise, at finding middle ground. He often called his policies "the middle way," and his appeal was to the political center.

Like millions of others of his generation, Mr. Macmillan as a young man learned to accept and endure the buffetings of history. He had a privileged youth in the halcyon days of the British upper classes before World War I. He then spent four years as an army officer and saw the old European order dissolve.

He was wounded three times in the war and carned a reputation as one of the bravest officers in the British Army's five Guards regiments. Once, felled by a pelvis wound, he lay for a day in the noman's land between the opposing armies.

He survived, finished brilliantly at Oxford after the war, and, in 1919, began his long public career, in an overseas post, as aide to the governor general of Canada.

Four decades later, Mr. Macmillan's work as prime minister lay largely in adapting to a lesser role for Britain in sensitive areas overseas. He accepted Egyptian control of the Suez Canal after the abortive British-French-Israeli attack on Egypt in 1956 while he was chancellor of the

He went along with U.S. policy in Europe and the Far East. He was obliged to abide by France's early veto of Britain as a member of the European Community, although this hurt no feeling of hate or animosity." him deeply because he had long been a friend of Charles de Gaulle, then the French president. tion and standing as a statesman

But mounting problems in Britain, including a security scandal involving his secretary of state for war, John Profumo, led him to resign in October 1963, when he was suffering from a prostate ailment.

During his years in public life, Mr. Macmillan also recognized the need to pull up the last British stakes in Africa so that former colonies could become independent. He understood the force of African nationalism, and he arged Britons to reconcile themselves to it.

The wind of change is blowing through the continent," he said in 1960, coining a phrase that came to be widely used.

Mr. Macmillan tried to function as what he, borrowing a 19th-century phrase, called an "honest broker" between Washington and Moscow. But his efforts were thwarted by the failure of the Paris summit talks of 1960 and by the Cuban missile crisis of 1962. In the negotiating for a nuclear test ban, however, he did play a significant, albeit limited, part.

Mr. Macmillan walked the world stage with

the aplomb of an aristocrat, but his family's 19th-century roots were in fact somewhat modest. His Scottish grandfather, Daniel Macmillan, was a bookseller who opened a shop in the university town of Cambridge in 1843 and, in the following year, added a publishing opera-tion, doing business under the name Macmillan

Maurice Crawford Macmillan, Daniel's son and the future prime minister's father, was a schoolmaster who took charge of the company's educational books.

Maurice Harold Macmillan was born in Lon-don on Feb. 10, 1894. The first name was Mr. Macmillan's mother, who came to have a

(Continued from Page 1)

the group's president, Oliver

Lord Wilson, who as Harold

Wilson led Labor Party govern-ments in the 1960s and 1970s, paid

his own tribute to the man he called

Exchequer and I was what used to

be called shadow chancellor, it be-came a classical fight between us."

Lord Wilson said, "But there was

Mrs. Thatcher said: "His reputa-

"When he was chancellor of the

"a very old sparring partner."

strong influence on him, was the American-born Helen Belles Macmillan.

He turned out to be a bookish youth, but also became known as a witty speaker, and he went on to display that wit in the House of Commons

and, much later, in the House of Lords. His World War I service, from 1914 to 1918, was a scaring experience. It was in 1916 in northern France, during the Banile of the Somme, that he suffered the pelvis wound. It left him with a shuffling gait for the rest of his

His array years also helped imbue him with a very real concern for ordinary Britons — what he called, in a 1984 speech, "the best men in the

In 1919, Mr. Macmillan was named an aide to the then governor general of Canada, the ninth Duke of Devoushire, the head of the immensely wealthy Cavendish family. Macmillan married a daughter of the duke, Lady Doro-thy Evelyn Cavendish, in 1920.

Mr. Macmillan then went into publishin before making an initial, unsuccessful political bid in 1923 for a seat in the House of Commons from Stockton-on-Tees, an industrial town in the north of England. He was elected from Stockton in the following year.

From 1929 to 1931 he was out of Parliament, but he returned, again from Stockton, and was active in both politics and publishing.

Mr. Macmillan came to the attention of Winston Churchill, already a veteran Conservative cabinet member, whose lead he accepted in assailing the Nazi march into the Rhineland in

TRIBUTE: Leaders Across the Political Spectrum Mourn Macmillan

ger country than he found it."

minister, James Callaghan.

held in private Monday.

Other tributes came from Queen

Elizabeth; the opposition Labor Party leader, Neil Kinnock; the

Archbishop of Canterbury, Robert Runcie; and a former Labor prime

Mr. Macmillan's family an-

nounced that his funeral would be

In Brussels, the European Com-

munity Commission president, Jac-

ques Delors, paid tribute to Mr.

Macmillan for his personal in-

gave him a leading role in the volvement in Britain's abortive earworld. He also left Britain a stron- by attempt to join the EC.

ly attempt to join the EC.

nent statesman," he said.

In a message to the British delegation to the EC, Mr. Delors said

Mr. Macmillan, "had personally involved himself in the construc-

tion of Europe."
"My colleagues and myself pay

tribute to the memory of this emi-

Mr. Macmillan sought British

membership of the European Com-

rounity during his tenure of office from 1957 to 1963, though this ear-

ly attempt was vetoed by President Charles de Gaulle.

It was Churchill who brought Mr. Macmillan

partiamentary secretary from 1940 to 1942. Mr. At the time, Mr. Macmillan was regarded as a Macmillan then served briefly, in 1942, as an stopgap, someone to take hold until the crisis undersecretary in the Colonial Office.

The turning point in his career came in De-cember 1942, when he was named resident minister in Algiers, where he displayed his diplomatic skill and administrative gifts in adroit dealings with the French, including de

Mr. Macmillan gained the confidence of Mr. Macminan gamet the connected of General Dwight D. Eisenhower for his calm-ness in dealing with highly sensitive issues and with British-American problems that arose, In 1943, Mr. Macmillan was appointed resi-dent minister for the Central Mediterranean, a post in which he dealt with Italian problems for

Churchill. His reward was being named secre-tary for air in 1945, his first full cabinet post. Yet it was short-lived; he lost his seat in a Labor victory that year. Mr. Macmillan was briefly out of Parliament until he was elected, in 1945, from Bromley, Kent, a suburb of London.

which he represented until 1964. While the Conservatives were out of power and the Labor Party leader, Clement Attlee, was prime minister, Mr. Macmillan was put in the Conservatives' shadow cabinet as an expert on industrial policy and European unity. In

1951, Charchill became prime minister again and named him minister for housing.

From there, he went to head the Defense Ministry in 1954 and to the Foreign Office as foreign secretary in 1955, with Sir Arthony months. Eden as prime minister. But Sir Anthony wanted to exercise that function himself, and Mr. Macmillan moved on after nine months to another key post, chancellor of the Exchequer. When Sir Anthony resigned in January 1957, Mr. Macmillan was chosen as prime mi

Joseph Luns, a former secretary-general of the North Atlantic Trea-

he had perfect manners."

passed. It was a measure of his skill at handling people and policy that he remained prime minister for almost seven years.

When Mr. Macmillan took office, the British, French and Israelis had withdrawn their troops from Egypt. Suez, except as a debating point in the House of Commons, was receding from the political scene.

Nonetheless, relatious with the United States had suffered when Washington declined to support the Suez venture, and one of his first tasks was to patch them up. So Mr. Macmillan and Eisenhower met in Bermuda to talk about the Middle East. Asked about the meeting, Mr. Macmillan said:

What was it like? Why, very pleasant, very friendly, very encouraging, but not at all like an experience in the modern world. More like eting George III at Brighton."

Thanks in part to rising prosperity in Britain, Mr. Macmillan led his party to a resounding victory in a general election in 1959 on the theme of "You've never had it so good."

Empire-mindedness, which had been a Con-servative attitude for many years, diminished to a degree under Mr. Macmillan.

"The wind of change," which he discerned, was one that Britain learned to bend with after 1960, when Nigeria and other British holdings in Africa became independent nations while maintaining strong commercial ties with Brit-

Yet Mr. Macmillan suffered disappoint-

crying over spilt summits." After the Cuban missile crisis of 1962, Mr. Macmillan was helpful in negotiations for the

publicly denied, then admitted, having had an NATO secretary-general for 12 affair with Christine Keeler, a young Englishyears, is one of the few surviving woman. The national security aspect of the European politicians who spanned matter was that while Miss Keeler was seeing Mr. Macmillan's time as prime Profumo, she was also having an affair with European politicians who spanned Captain Yevgeni Ivanov, a naval attaché at the

obliged to step down from the government Mr. Macmillan, although not himself in-Mr. Macmillan, although not himself in-all volved in the scandal, was blamed by many for not having kept a sharp enough eye on his associates. Then 70, he was suffering from an enlarged prostate gland. He resigned, and was succeeded by Sir Alec Douglas-Home.

Queen Elizabeth offered Mr. Macmillan an earldon and the Order of the Garter, but he

declined, saying privately that he did not want to detract from the office of prime minister; which he considered his greatest honor.

He returned to work in the management of He returned to work in the management of the Macmillan publishing combine, finding time for shooting and fishing and to work on six volumes of stylish and readable memoirs: "Winds of Change," "The Blast of Wat," "Tides of Fortune," "Riding the Storm," "Pointing the Way" and "At the End of the

In 1984, Mr. Macmillan, having changed his mind about becoming a lord, accepted the its reditary pecrage and chose the title Earl of Stockton after his original parliamentary constituency, a shipbuilding and steel center.
In 1984, in his first speech in the House of

Lords, he decried a coal miners' strike, then nine months old, which had led to violence on the picket lines, as "this terrible strike, by the best men in the world, who beat the Kaiser's

book, "The Minister and the Massacre," that Mr. Macmillan, as minister in the Mediterranean, had doomed thousands of Yugoslavs and

Mr. Tolstoy said that, by so doing, Mr. Mac-milan had violated a U.S. and British policy barring the handing over of refugees by force or without proper screening. Mr. Toistoy contended that Mr. Macmillan had conceded to Communist demands for the Yugoslavs and Rus-

lan, denied the Tolstoy assertion in a book published in London. Viscount Macmillan contended that, on the contrary, "The blame, if any, rests firmly on the shoulders of the signatories of the Yalta agreement." He also argued that the book contained mis-

leading errors. Lady Dorothy Macmillan died in 1966, Harold Macmillan, Earl of Stockton, is survived by two daughters, Lady Caroline Faher and Lady. Catherine Amery, 11 grandchildren and sew great-grandchildren.

French Rail Strike Talks Madrid Court Open After 2 Weeks

Meeting Follows Holiday Chaos

By Richard Bernstein New York Times Service PARIS - Negotiations began Tuesday between the French government and railroad workers in an effort to end a two-week strike that is embarrassing the conservative government of Prime Minister Jac-

ques Chirac. The strike, one of the worst in two decades, has created chaos among Christmas season travelers. It coincides with a three-week walkout by French dockworkers and seamen, and intermittent strikes by workers on the Paris Métro and bus system.

The government, pressed by public opinion, agreed Monday to resume talks with the rail strikers after a negotiating pause of more than a week.

It also suspended a salary and promotion program that was one of the chief issues in what began as a wildcat walkout by train engineers. François Lavondès was named government mediator in the talks. Some train workers said Tuesday that the apparent concession was inadequate. They demanded that the salary program, which would stress merit in promotions rather than seniority, be withdrawn be-

fore the engineers return to work. Later Tuesday, union officers walked out of the talks over the pay scale issue, but other representatives of the strikers continued nego-

"We are asking for the withdrawil, pure and simple, of the project," Georges Lanoue, a member of the Communist-controlled General Confederation of Labor, said Tues-

The train strike posed a dilemma for the Chirac government, which last month was forced to abandon an effort to change the university education system when students mounted huge protests against it.

The government is under pres-sure to avoid what is called a "social crisis," following the student unrest. At the same time, according to officials, it does not want to be perceived as giving in to the strik-

"You can't direct a modern enterprise with people who are advanced solely by seniority," Emmaintained scheduled service.

Blocks Law On Abortion

MADRID - Spain's Supreme Court struck down a month-old government decree Tuesday that and aimed to liberalize the country's 1985 limited abortion law

The decision to suspend the Nov. 24 decree doing away with obliga-tory five-member review boards and permitting private clinics to perform abortions was based on an appeal presented by a pro-life organization that claimed the decree was "dangerous to the health of the unborn," the national news agency EFE reported.

The government of Prime Minister Felipe González said it would use "all legal means at its disposal" to overcome the decision "for the benefit of all citizens who may be affected by it."

A number of appeals against the decree by pro-life groups and Spanish medical bodies are pending before the high court.

Transportation Ministry, said. The July 1985 abortion law per-'Merit and ability have to enter mits abortion only in cases of danger to the mother's life, malformation of the fetus and when The plan has provoked a wave of distrust among train workers, howpregnancy results from rape or in-

system, which was to start Jan. 1. Before the enactment of the decree, all women requesting an abortion had to pass approval by a livemember review panel, and the abortions had to be performed in dies," said Gilles Noizet, a striking train engineer who normally works public social security hospitals.

At the time of the enactment of the Nov. 24 decree, only 200 wom-The railroad strike began two en had been able to obtain legal abortions in Spain.

The government-funded Women's Institute estimated some 27,000 women were eligible for abortions during the 16-month pe-Observers viewed the high

court's decision as part of an effort of Spain's generally conservative judiciary to block abortion through the courts in the face of a strong Socialist majority in Parliament. Shortly before the Nov. 24 decree took effect, a Madrid judge ordered raids on several family

planning centers in the Spanish capital and the seizure of their re-Women whose names figured as patients of the centers were summoned before Judge Carlos Lavalle

to testify. They were never charged with a

Under the Nov. 24 decree, a woman no longer needed to have the authorization of the review panel to obtain an abortion, and she could have it performed in a

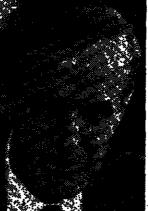
2 Jazz Dissidents Freed by Prague

VIENNA - The authorities have released two of the seven members of a dissident group in the Czechoslovak Musicians Association known as the Jazz Section. sources in Prague said Tuesday. The seven, who were arrested

The seven, who were arrested (Continued from Page 1) Sept. 2, were expected to be rupting public order and damage charged with operating an unau-property to spreading rumors in the thorized enterprise and distributions of recent demonstrations, ing illegal publications, the sources

In an apparent attempt to pla-

cate such workers, the Xinhua news The Jazz Section was formed in agency report Tuesday said that 1971 with an initial membership of one of China's major tasks for the 3,000 for the purpose of promoting coming year was to keep retail prices "basically stable."



President Hafez al-Assad

and guns through the porous Lebanese border in hopes of regaining the importance and freedom they

their independent bases. In two months of fierce fighting, Mr. Assad's main proxy in the area, the Shiite Moslem Amal militia, has been unable to disloder the Palestinians. As a result, Mr. Assad

could lose his Palestinian card: the factions under his sponsorship that Also, Mr. Assad is being undermined in Lebanon by the growing

a powerful organization and one that could become a dominant or-

The increasing power of the Par-ty of God is one of several factors tween Syria and Iran, which Mr. Assad has maintained despite pressures from other Arab nations.

just the kind of forces Arab govern-ments fear would be unleashed by an Iranian victory in the Gulf war.

But they also note that Mr. Assad and Ayatollah Rahollah Khomeini of Iran remain united by one strong bond: a common hatred of Iraq's president, Saddam Hussein.

diplomats here say, also have been strained by a number of factors. These include Mr. Assad's attacks on Mr. Arafat, who is favored by Moscow, and by Moscow's supplying of weapons to Iraq. But, again, these analysts suggest that mutual interests dictate that the Soviet-Syrian alliance, though uneasy, will remain in force.

م المالكُولِين

DIVERT: Israeli Role Reported

(Continued from Page 1) or indirect support to the Nicara-Ronald Reagan, were seeking to

Mr. Kimche, according to Colonel North's account to the attorney general, said the United States had three options, the sources said.

The Israeli is said to have sug-gested that money could be providban on aid to the rebels.

have suggested a third option, transaction took place, it had noth-namely to increase the price of the ing to do with Israel and the gov-weapons being sold to Iran and to enument of Israel had no knowlguan rebe

tify before Congress, citing his the diversion of money. Fifth Amendment right against By April 1986, Colon self-incrimination.

guan rebels. Private groups, with the encouragement of President firmed Colonel North's reported No American official has conassertion that the idea of diverting bridge the gap. Colonel North's money to the Nicaraguan rebels meeting with the Israeli official took place after the ban.

Israeli. As various stories about Colonel North have appeared in recent weeks, people inside and outside the government have asserted that he embellished aspects

of his personal statements. One day after the diversion of "The funds did not pass through

Israel The government of Israel was surprised to learn that supposedly a portion of the funds was Mr. Kimche was then said to transferred to the contras. If such a send the proceeds to the Nicara- edge of it. Israel did not serve and would not have served as a channel

for such a transaction." It was not clear when Colonel since his interview with the attor- North actually met with the Israeli ney general. He has refused to tes-tify before Congress citing his the disserted

By April 1986, Colonel North is believed to have been the author of In his news conference Nov. 25, a draft national security directive Mr. Meese surprised the Israeli suggesting the need to raise \$12 government when he publicly asserted that "representatives of Israecoutras from the Iran arms sales.

But Mr. Pike predicted that the

additional money sought Monday

had "virtually no chance of being

The Pentagon's request on Mon-

day sought money for a number of

projects, including extra aircraft

units; equipment to dismantle out-moded chemical weapons; stock-

piles of ammunition kept in reserve

for wartime; increased testing of

weapons; and cooperative research by the United States and the Atlan-

tic allies into innovative technol-

defense program has been reduced

each year by Congress, including a

cut of more than \$1 billion in the

current fiscal year, many of the

other projects for which new funds

Even so, some budget analysis

said that it would be difficult to

add funds to the military budget

because of pressures on Congress

The last time such large amounts

He noted that in that year, the

newly inaugurated Reagan admin-

\$12 billion onto the military budget

istration successfully tacked about

of money unrelated to personnel

costs were added in such a way to

to restrain the federal deficit.

iect in Washington.

for the year.

in Congress.

While the budget for the missile

special forces, or command

approved," an assessment that was

echoed by other analysts.

Kim Offers Korean Unification Talks TOKYO (Reuters) — President Kim Il Song of North Korea proposed Tuesday holding high-level talks with South Korea on the "urgent

question" of reunification. We deem it necessary to hold high-level political and military talks between the North and the South in order to settle the first and most urgent question of national reunification," the North Korean Central

News Agency reported Mr. Kim saying in a speech to the Suprame People's Assembly, or parliament, in Pyongyang. There was no immediate official response in Seoul. South Korea has been seeking a resumption of the trade, parliamentary and Red Cross talks suspended by North Korea earlier this year.

Sikh Militants Block Roads in Punjab

CHANDIGARH, India (UPI) - Sikh militants in Punjab blocked ! roads with sit-ins and barricades of trees on Tuesday, the second day of statewide protests over death sentences passed on three Sikhs convicted. in the murder of Indira Gandhi, officials said.

No violence was reported on the last day of a two-day strike and road and rail blockages. The disturbances were called by radical Sikh students and endorsed by underground separatist groups fighting to create the independent nation of "Khalistan."

Mrs. Gandhi was shot by two Sikh security guards on Oct. 31, 1984. Bodyguards killed one gumman, Beam Singh, and wounded the other, Satwant Singh, who was found gmilty of murder last January. Two other Sikhs, Kehar Singh and Balbir Singh were convicted of plotting the murder to avenge the June 1984 army assault against extremists in the Golden Temple of Amritser, the holiest Sikh shrine. The death sentences were upheld by an appeals court on Dec. 3.

France Promises More Aid to Chad

PARIS (AFP) - President François Mitterrand has promised the-Chadian leader, Hissène Habré, increased military aid but has reasserted his policy of not providing French soldiers to fight Libyan troops who are carrying out an offensive in the north of the country, French officials said Tuesday. Meanwhile, the government of Chad expelled four foreign journalists

on Tuesday who it said had arrived in the country without proper visas. The four worked for the French newspapers Le Monde and Le Figaro. and the news agencies Agence France-Presse and Reuters.

Mr. Mitterrand's message, which was delivered to Mr. Habré last week. follows complaints from the government in Ndjamena that its closest'. allies have been remaining silent in the face of new Libyan offensives in northern Chad. It also follows reports of the fall, in the early hours of

Cease-Fire in Beirut Is Not Observed

northern Chad. It also tollows reports of the ran, in the early assumed Monday, of the strategic northwestern easis of Zouar to Libyan forces.

BEIRUT (Reuters) - Shiite Moslem militiamen and Palestinian' guerrillas exchanged fire Tuesday from behind sandbagged dugouts at-two refugee camps despite orders from the leaders of both sides to-observe a New Year's cease-fire.

Nabih Berri, the Shiite Amal militia chief, said Monday in Damascus that he had ordered an immediate cease-fire in the three-month-old fighting around the camps in Beirut and southern Lebanon. A Palestinian spokesman said Tuesday that the guerrillas defending the camps also had been told to stop shooting.

A mortar bomb fired into the Chatila camp just before soon killed

seven children who had ventured out to play in the rubble-strewn alleys, a Palestinian official said. No independent confirmation was immediately.

are being sought have been popular N.Y. Homeless Deleted From UN Film

NEW YORK (AP) - Scenes of New York were deleted from a United Nations film about international homelessness after a political officer at the U.S. Mission to the UN warned that some members of Congress. might object, according to a spokeswoman for the mission.

The spokeswoman said Monday that U.S. officials felt the film over

looked those people who are homeless by choice, or because they are mentally ill. The problem, she said, was "not that it was distorted, but.

Advocates for the homeless reacted sharply to the reports, with Reherca Reich, a spokeswoman for the Urban Homesteading Assistance Board, calling the deletions "a little preposterous." Projects by her group and Habitat for Humanity were to have been depicted in the film, part of UN observances of the 1987 Year of Shelter for the Homeless.

U.S., Iran Make Progress on Funds

THE HAGUE (AP) - U.S. and Iranian officials have made progress in talks on the return of \$507.7 million in Iranian funds held at the New York Federal Reserve Bank, according to an Iranian source.

The return to Iran of all its assets blocked in the United States has beenlinked to possible intercession by Iran for U.S. hostages in Lebanon. Negotiators from the New York Federal Reserve Bank, the U.S. Treasury Department, the Iranian Central Bank and the Iranian government. ment who met Monday, planned to meet a second time at the Iran-U.S. Claims Tribunal for more talks on the issue.

Travel Note

■ A 24-hour ground crew strike of Spain's domestic striine Aviaco on Tuesday forced the cancellation of 67 flights during the peak holiday

TRADE: U.S. Plans Tariffs

(Continued from Page I)

estimates because American manufacturers will benefit from reduced Spanish tariffs on U.S. industrial goods that were also prompted by Spain's entry into the EC.

The retaliation involving Spanish trade barriers was chosen to hurt as many as possible of the original 10 EC countries, which the United States holds responsible for the barriers. Much of the cheese, for instance,

comes from Denmark and the

Citing an example of the impact on U.S prices, Mr. Yeutter cited Edam and Gouda cheese, on which the duty would jump from 15 percent to 200 percent.

The second dispute involved a

Brazilian policy designed to build

and restrictions on foreign invest-

François Lavandès dis-

cussed his role Tuesday.

manuel Edou, an official in the

ever, who contend that the new

"I don't want to get ahead by

climbing over the backs of my bud-

on suburban lines leading out of

weeks ago, without the participa-

tion of any of France's main labor

unions, when train engineers, con-

tacting one another by telephone,

walked out to protest the proposed

The workers then created a "na-tional coordination," with mem-bers elected from railroad centers

across France, who, joined by the

The unions were unable to agree on a single set of demands, so

we did the job ourselves," said one

engineer. "Some of the unions were

concerned about pay raises, others

about working hours and the like. But it was the salary scale that

Despite the strike, train service improved Tuesday with about 40

percent of trains running. Earlier in

brought us all together.

major unions, have led the strike.

change in the pay scale.

would be unfair.

Mr. Yeutter, citing some progress in consultations between the two nations, said that the Reagan administration has agreed to give the Brazilian government another six months to adopt legislation that would significantly change policies

on protecting computer software

The White House cited an improvement in Brazil's investment climate and proposed legislation that would protect copyrights in computer software. But the White House spokesman, Larry Speakes, said that more improvements were needed in Brazil's policy.

Without an extension, some sources said, curbs would have been imposed on imports of Brazilup the domestic computer industry ian orange juice and other prodthrough barriers against imports ucts.

ASSAD: 'He's in Trouble'

(Continued from Page 1)

had before they were driven from

are based in Damascus.

strength and independence of the Iranian-backed Party of God, a Shiite fundamentalist movement that is increasingly challenging the Shiite Amal militia for dominance. The Party of God "is pressing Amal," a diplomat said, adding that the Party of God has "become

ganization if left unchecked." that have strained the alliance be-

Diplomats here are quick to point out the contradiction that Mr. Assad's main potential foes are the Sunni fundamentalist Moslem Brotherhood, spiritual kin of those who led the Iranian revolution and

Relations with the Soviet Union,

funds or from foreign aid money by Mr. Meese, the Israeli govern-provided to Israel by the United, ment issued a statement that said: States. But both of these approaches were unacceptable because they would violate the congressional

Colonel North has not commented on any aspect of the Iran affair

SPACE: New SDI Funds Sought

(Continued from Page 1) new project. "It is to do the work

ling towards it." John Pike, a space expert at the Federation of American Scientists. which generally opposes the anti-missile research program, said that the need for a space vehicle capable of lifting heavy loads had long been apparent but that it had always been thought to be a decade away.

Engineers usually speak of a system derived from the space shuttle. using its engines, fuel tank and booster rockets but not necessarily a manned spacecraft to carry the payload, he said. This would reine relatively little innovation to build, he said.

Mr. Pike suggested that the sud-den urgency indicated by the Pentagon's plan to spend hundreds of millions of dollars on research for a heavy-load vehicle might imply a desire for early deployment of a missile defense system.

Some advocates of missile de-

fenses have suggested that a first-

generation defensive system could be deployed by the middle of the 1990s and improved later. Mr. Weinberger, when asked whether the move to speed space transport research indicated a shift transport research indicated a shift the military budget was in 1981, in plans for the Strategic Defense said Gordon Adams, director of

Initiative, said: "No. I don't think the nonprofit Defense Budget Pro-Instead, he said, it reflected "the success of some of the experiments that kind of oring this to the fore a little earlier than had otherwise

CHINA: Official Takes Moderate Line but Assails West The report said that according to rupt market prices would be puna decision made at a national meet- ished, but it did not specify what ing on price policy held from Dec.

15 to 24, the prices of rationed food and cooking oil supplied to urban residents will remain unchanged.

The punishment would be.

Despite such reassurances, many city residents are convinced that the government is preparing a wave

and the prices of vegetables will be of price increases as part of its kept stable.

The report said that those who start rumors of price rises to disby 5 percent to 10 percent. WORLD BRIEFS

Whe lime to

Tolan. I

I other

ments in being unable to thaw the Cold War. He felt that some détente with the Soviet Union was possible, and to this end he favored a 1960 summit meeting in Paris between Eisenhower and the Soviet leader, Nikita S. Khrushchev. The session fell apart when an American U-2 spy plane was shot down in the Soviet Union. Mr. Macmillan observed wryly: "It's no use

partial nuclear test-ban treaty that was signed the following year.
It was around this time, however, that sensiwas unemployment and a bitter winter, in addi-

ty Organization, described Mr. Macmillan as "a very distinguished statesman. He had great understanding, a sense of dry humor and tive domestic problems arose in Britain. There Mr. Lmas, 75, who was foreign tion to the security scandal embroiling Mr. minister of the Netherlands from Profumo, the secretary of state for war. The scandal broke when Mr. Profumo first 1956 to 1971 and went on to be

and Hitler's armies and never gave in."
"It is pointless," he went on, "and we cannot afford that kind of thing."
In 1986, Nikolai Tolstoy contended in the Russians by turning them over to Communist-forces 21 the end of World War II. The same year, a kinsman, Viscount Macmikbenefits are reduced to 65 percent for 1987; 40 percent in 1988; 20

percent in 1989; 10 percent in 1990

and 0 percent in 1991 and there-

Real Estate

banned

Second of two articles By Robert C. Siner al Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON - Americans abroad who are involved with tax shelters could be subject to tax increases as the new tax reform act takes full effect.

Americans living on pensions or Social Security will see little change, and those paying little or no income tax in the countries where they reside may even benefit from the lower U.S. rates.

However, taxpayers trying to set agide money for retirement will find that many of the tax breaks prented for such savings have been curtailed or eliminated

For those with so-called unearned income -- from stocks and bonds or real estate - the new tax aws completely change the rules.

Probably the most significant changes in the tax treatment of unearned income are the elimination of the special tax treatment of longterm capital gams and the end of the use of so-called passive losses to avoid taxes on other income.

Under the old tax law, the maximura marginal tax rate on longterm capital gains was 20 percent. That rate will rise to 28 percent in 1987 because the new law treats capital gains as ordinary income. In 1988 and thereafter the marginal rate for capital gains can be as high as 33 percent at income levels where the benefits of the 15-per-

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cent income bracket and the personal exemptions are phased out.

Losses from passive activities

may not be used for avoidance of tax on other types of income such as salaries, fees, capital gains, dividends and interest. Passive activities are generally defined as trade or business activity in which the taxpayer does not materially participate. In other words, if you are over which a property is depreciatnot actually running the business ed has been lengthened and use of you cannot use the losses to offset accelerated depreciation has been your other income. Since most tax shelters depend on the use of passive losses, their benefits have been

almost entirely eliminated. To soften the blow to those taxpayers who owned tax shelters be- other income. fore the law was enacted there is a

WASHINGTON - The new U.S. tax law

equires that any taxpayer claiming a deduction

for a dependent 5 years old or older must include a Social Security number for that de-

The requirement takes effect Jan. 1, but does

Social Security numbers are obtainable by

filling out an application for a card, Form SS-5,

from the Health and Human Services Depart-

not apply to returns for the 1986 tax year.

their housing expenses to offset

almost entirely eliminated, a tax-payer will still be able to deduct under the alternative minimum cal property taxes on first and sec-

tion, intangible drilling costs, tax-

The passive loss rules for tax Minimum Tax shelters including the five-step phaseout of benefits, also apply to The categories of preferential inreal estate. In addition the period come subject to the alternative minimum tax have been expanded, and the tax rate has been increased from 20 percent to 21 percent. Prefcrential income is income that is Americans who rent their homes either tax free or subject to a spein the United States while they are cial low tax rate. The categories abroad will no longer be able to use now include accelerated deprecia-

Dependents 5 Years Old Need Social Security Cards

cessing applications from Americans overseas.

Military personnel serving abroad can obtain

the forms from their military installations. Ci-

vilians should apply at a U.S. embassy or con-

A Social Security spokesman emphasized

that the application cannot be completed with-out proper identification to establish the age.

identity and citizenship of the applicant. The

mortgage interest and state and lo- tax rule, a taxpayer computes his tax twice. First his tax is figured

> The taxpayer then computes the tax by adding up all income without using the tax preference rules, subtracting a threshold amount of \$40,000 (\$30,000 for single people, \$20,000 for married people filing separately) and then taking personal exemptions and regular deductions. Twenty-one percent of that amount is the alternative minimum

The taxpayer then compares the exempt interest on private activity tax calculated using the preference While the tax shelter benefits of bonds issued after Aug. 7, 1986, rules, with that using the alterna-

five-step phase-out period. The real estate investments have been and untaxed appreciation on charitive minimum tax rules and pays

whichever amount is greater. The new law also phases out the threshold amount used in figuring the alternative minimum tax for using all the rules that reduce or alternative minimum taxable in-eliminate preferential forms of in-come over \$150,000 (\$112,000 for singles, \$75,000 for married people filing separately).

In addition, a taxpayer can no longer use foreign tax credits to wipe out his alternative minimum tax liability. In the past foreign tax credits could be used to offset both regular and alternative minimum taxes owed. Under the new law a maximum of 90 percent of the alternative minimum tax can be offset by foreign tax credits.

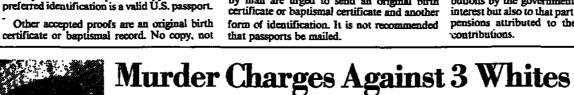
The new law requires that taxes be withheld on pensions paid to Americans living outside the United States.

Contributions to an Individual Retirement Account are not deductible if a taxpayer is a participant in an employer-maintained retirement plan. Contributions to a tax-deferred savings plan are limited to \$7,000 a year.

After retirement, federal em-

Americans for whom a personal visit to a ployees henceforth will be taxed U.S. embassy or consulate is not practical may make the application by mail. Those applying by mail are urged to send an original birth contributions.

not only on that part of their pensions that are attributed to contributions by the government and to interest but also to that part of their pensions attributed to their own



even a notarized copy, will be accepted. Either a birth or baptismal record must be accompanied

by another form of identification, such as

school or hospital records, vaccination certifi-

cates or military identification cards.

By Robert D. McFadden

NEW YORK - Charges of murder, manslaughter and assault egainst three white youths in the leath of a black man in suburban Howard Beach have been dismissed by a New York judge after the prosecution's key witness, another black man who was attacked. refused to testify.

The dismissals Monday for insufficient evidence brought cries of "injustice!" from some speciators and left only a lesser charge of reckless endangerment against the youths. They had been accused of chasing and beating three blacks in a racial attack Dec. 20 that ended when one victim, Michael Griffith, was struck and killed by a car as he fled onto a highway.

The affair, widely perceived as the worst racial incident in New

York City in years, has drawn na- fith's stepfather, Cedric Sandiford, In Queens Criminal Court,

Are Dropped in N.Y. Racial Incident

Judge Ernest Bianchi also set bail for the youths: \$25,000 for Jon L. Lester, 17, and \$15,000 each for Scott Kern, 17, and Jason Ladone. 16. The defendants, who had been held eight days without bail, were expected to be released.

The judge said the district attoriey, John J. Santucci, was free to go before a grand jury and seek reinstatement of more serious charges. But the judge ruled that testimo-ny by police officers who questioned the youths was not sufficient to establish "probable cause" that the defendants had committed murder, manslaughter or assault.

Judge Bianchi ruled that the testimony, based almost entirely on what the youths said, was sufficient to sustain a charge of first-degree reckless endangerment, punishable by up to seven years in prison. The actions came in a four-hour

It was the refusal of Mr. Grif-

to testify that prompted the dismissals. Besides the defendants and about eight other white youths, Mr. Sandiford was apparently the only person who saw Mr. Griffith flee through a hole in a fence onto Shore Parkway, where he was killed by a car driven by Dominick Blum.

Judge Bianchi said of Mr. Sandiford, "He's a Negro, a black man, who did not come to testify." Alton H. Maddox Jr., Mr. Sandiford's lawyer, said his client did not attend the hearing because he refused to cooperate with "a bad-faith investigation and prosecution."

Mr. Maddox asserted that Mr. Blum was a willing accomplice of the white defendants and had deliberately run down Mr. Griffith.

According to the police, the victims were beaten with baseball bats, a tree limb and fists in two attacks by a youthful gang of nine to 12 whites after their car had broken down near Howard Beach.

AMERICAN TOPICS

Cruise Ships Enlisting Older Men as Escorts

The scarcity of older men, as compared with older women. on cruise ships is encouraging shipping lines to provide male escort or host services. The men, usually required to be single and over 50, are paid or given expense-paid passage in exchange for acting as dancing or bridge partners to women, joining them for a drink, playing deck games like quoits, or accompanying them on shore excursions. Viking Cunard and Royal Cruise hired a total of 300 hosts this year.

Women get jumpy "when there aren't many men around," says Nancy Swasey of the Royal Viking Line.
The New York Times reports

that "while ballroom skills and social graces are basic credentials for the job, cruise officials are horrified when applicants or anybody else refer to such people as gigolos, or suggest that the role has sexual overtones. It is definitely not a new kind of dating service, they point out, and it is carefully regulated."

For example, Royal Cruise requires its hosts to sign a contract in which they agree never to spend a significant amount of time with one woman, never to leave a public area with just one woman and never to visit a woman's cabin or have her to his cabin. Hosts who disregard the rules can be put off at the next port of call and must pay their own way home. But despite the rules, or perhaps because of them, shipboard romances do occur.

Short Takes

Morton Sobell remains a militant leftist. Mr. Sobell, now 69, spent 18 years in prison after his 1951 conviction with Julius and Ethel Rosenberg of spying for the Soviet Union. Released in 1969, he maintains that he and the Rosenbergs, who were electrocuted, were framed. Today, he espouses causes from Vietnam to Nicaragua. "I feel that left-wing groups today are highly ineffective," he says, "because they're inward-looking, and when I do get a chance to address them, I try to make

that point." Murder conspiracy charges were dropped against Francis Stewart Payne, 45, owner of a Damascus, Maryland, print shop, because the prosecution

waited 24 hours too long to

motion of General Abrahamson, chief of the Strategic Defense Initiative missile-defense program since 1984.

start his trial. His lawyer argued that the state had failed to start

the trial within the 180-day lim-

it specified by law Circuit

Judge DeLawrence Beard dis-

missed all charges. The judge

said cases can be delayed be-

yond the limit at the request of

either side "for good cause."

but no such request had been

made. The prosecution said it

Lieutenant General James A.

Abrahamson has been nominat-

ed by President Ronald Reagan

for promotion to four-star gen-

eral. Congressional approval is

expected, since Congress earlier

this year voted to expand the

number of four-star commands

in the air force from 12 to 13 in

order to accommodate the pro-

would appeal.

Senator Patrick J. Leahy

For a City Slicker, A Yankee Rebuff

The New York Times interviewed Senator Patrick J. Leahy, Democrat of Vermont, but it took some doing. His "neighbors, tacitum New Englanders through and through, are determinedly protective of his privacy," The Times reported. On a dirt road near the Leahy farmhouse, a neighbor was

asked, "Senator Leahy live up this way?" Neighbor: "You a relative?" Reporter: "No." Neighbor: "A friend of his?"

Reporter: "No." Neighbor: "He expecting Reporter: "No."

Neighbor: "Never heard of -ARTHUR HIGBEE

Special procedures have been set up for procertificate or baptismal record. No copy, not

Alton W. Maddox Jr., left, lawyer for a victim of the Howard Beach attack, stands outside the court with black leaders after a judge dismissed the murder and manslanghter charges.

The U.S. president spoke to the Soviet people and the Soviet leader

Mr. Gerasimov said that the U.S. ambassador to the Soviet Union.

Arthur A. Hartman, had delivered a request for greetings this year, but the Soviet Union considered it inappropriate. "We believe such an exchange is a good thing," Mr. Gerasimov said, "but it should be in

ine with the spirit of our present situation."

Referring to the U.S.-Soviet meeting in Reykjavik, Iceland, in

October, he added: "Why should we create any illusions about our

relations? The Reykjavik agreements are not being observed by the

the SALT-2 treaty on limiting strategic nuclear arms, and that the Reagan administration had failed to join the Soviet moratorium on

"We regret that the Soviets rejected our proposal," said a U.S. State Department spokeswoman, Phyllis Oakley.

Mr. Gerasimov noted that the United States had decided to break

made a broadcast on U.S. television last year.

Philippines Sues Marcos,

of prime real estate in New York,

suits" against "the Marcoses, their retrieving Mr. Marcos' wealth.

■ Marcos Seeks to Return

Mr. Marcos said Monday in Hawaii that he wanted to return to the Philippines to defend himself against the suit, The Associated Press reported from Honolulu.

"The Philippine Commission on Good Government has no jurisdiction over ownership and disposition of real estate and properties located in a foreign territory like the United States," Mr. Marcos said in a statement issued by his spokesman, Gemmo Trinidad.

"I ask that I be given my passport so that I can go home and protect our good name and honor which is the right of everybody in a

Not the Time for Greeting Claiming N.Y. Property - MOSCOW - Mikhail S. Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan will not man, Gennadi I. Gerasimov said Tuesday.

ciates, claiming that Mr. Marcos used "a pool of purloined, stolen funds" to buy \$350 million worth

By Keith B. Richburg blocked the sale or transfer of the properties pending legal action by Washington Post Service MANILA — The Philippine the Philippine government. The suit also seeks \$500 million overnment has filed an \$850 milin damages and court costs from lion law suit against exiled former Mr. Marcos and his associates. President Ferdinand E. Marcos, his wife, Imelda, and 10 business asso-Filing the suit in Manila was necessary, officials said, to estab-

The suit, filed Monday, asks that

the Philippine government be declared the rightful owner of four buildings in Manhattan and an estate on Long Island. A federal district court in New York has

lish that the properties were obtained illegally and to give U.S. courts a legal basis for turning over ownership to the government. "This is the first in a series of

cronies and business associates, involving the ill-gotten wealth they acquired here and abroad during Marcos' 20 years in power," said Jovito R. Salonga. He is chairman of the Presidential Commission on Good Government, which is charged with tracking down and

Terry Dolan, U.S. Conservative, Dies

WASHINGTON - John T. (Terry) Dolan, 36, a founder of the

nuclear weapons tests.

National Conservative Political Action Committee, died Sunday after a long illness. A spokesman for the fund-raisng organization said the immedi-

ate cause of death was congestive heart failure. Mr. Dolan was a prominent conservative spokesman. He spoke out in favor of school prayer, reducing the size of government and against Republican politicians for being

He co-founded the action group, creation of the Communist state with The Associated which gained prominence with the after World War II. He also served joining the magazine.

gan in 1980. The committee funneled nearly \$2 million into Mr. Reagan's campaign. Lothar Bolz, 83,

Ex-East German Minister BERLIN (AP) - Lothar Bolz, 83, a longtime deputy prime minister and foreign minister of East Germany, died Monday, the press

agency ADN reported. The brief report described him as a "deserving state functionary." It Renablican politicians for being Mr. Botz was foreign minister

"co-opted by the liberal establishunder Walter Ulbricht from 1953 to 1965 and was instrumental in the creation of the Communist state

election of President Ronald Rea-gan in 1980. The committee fun-prime minister and deputy

Cardinal Pietro Parente, 95, a conservative Italian theologian and oldest member of the College of Cardinals, Monday night following a long illness, the Vatican said

> Warner B. Ragsdale, 88, long-time political editor of U.S. News & World Report and a journalist for more than half a century. Thursday in Burlington, North Carolina. He had worked 17 years with The Associated Press before

Exxon to Spin Off Its South African Operations

By Mark Ports

· Washington Post Service WASHINGTON - Exxon Corp. announced Tuesday that it would spin off its operations in south Africa into a trust arrangement that will dedicate part of its

profits to funding social programs. Exxon's is the latest in a series of actions by American companies to pull out of South Africa in the face of mounting protests over that nation's policy of apartheid. In recent weeks, such companies as General Motors Corp. and International Business Machines Corp. have announced plans to end their involve-

ment in South Africa. Exxon said it decided to establish the trust - in which it will have American company; most other no ownership position — because the New York-based oil giant had in unable to find a local buyer

its South African business. Donna Katzin, director of the nternational justice program at the Interfaith Center on Corporate Responsibility in New York, said the anti-apartheid group commended Exxon's action, but would have been more pleased if the company had gone lurther and ended ship-

ments of raw materials and licensing of technology to South Africa.

Exxon declined to disclose financial details of the arrangement.

It said the South African business, which includes petroleum and chemical marketing divisions, employs about 200 people. The operation had revenue in 1985 of less than \$200 million - about 0.2 percent of Exxon's total revenue of \$93,2 billion.

That makes Exxon a relatively small player in the South African oil business. Other oil companies, notably Mobil Corp., have largescale operations there. The trust arrangement apparent-

ly is the first of its kind by an companies have either dropped their South African operations entirely or found a local buyer.

The deterioration of the South African economic and business climate caused by the continuing internal and external constraints has affected our business and its potential for growth," said Exxon's president, Lawrence G. Rawl. "In view of the lact that we were not able to of Zimbabwe and President Kensell our operations, we did not want noth Kaunda of Zambia met Tues-

to shut them down and abandon our employees." Under the plan announced Tues-

day, Exxon will provide financing to the new trust to purchase and operate the company's South African assets. Although Exxon would help select the first group of trustces, it would have no further direct involvement, and none of the trustees would be Exxon employees.

The trust would be required to stop using the brand names Exxon and Esso within a few months, according to an Exxon spokeswoman. It would still have access to supplies of raw materials from Exnon, but would not be required to buy from the company.

The trust's profits would be used

to pay off the loan from Exxon, for employee profit-sharing, and for charitable organizations that provide services to blacks, people of mixed race and Asians in South Africa. The new company would be required to comply with Exxon's existing anti-segregation policies. ■ Leaders Discuss Sanctions

Prime Minister Robert Mueabe

day on their border and discussed the possibility of imposing sanctions against South Africa, Reuters reported from Kariba, Zimbabwe. A communique at the end of the talks did not shed light on likely

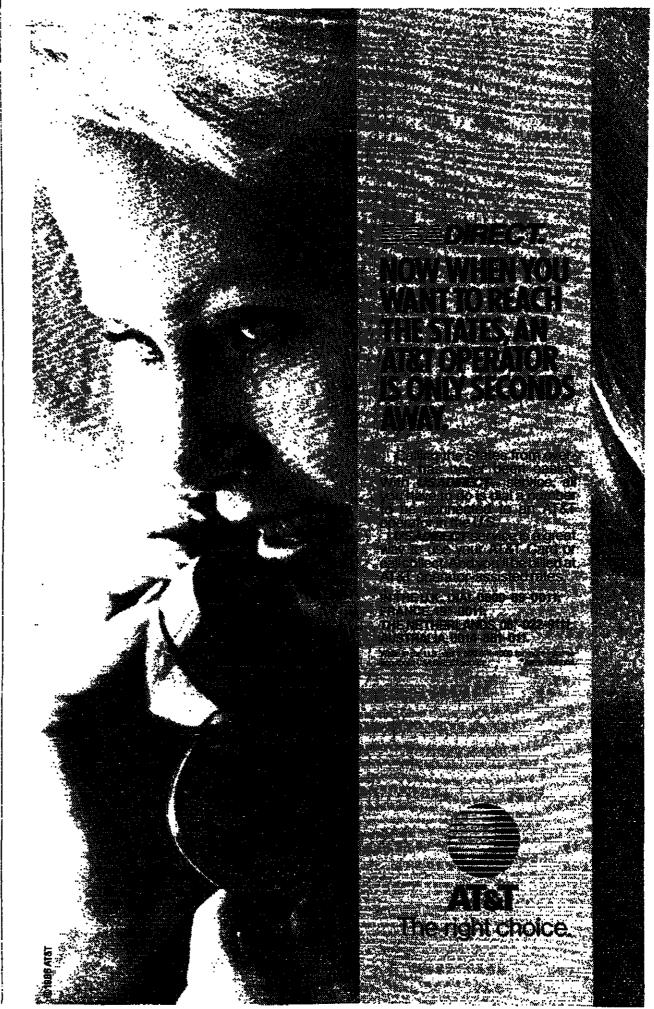
But political sources said the issue of what Zimbabwe and Zambia might do had dominated the threehour meeting in Kariba, and announcements by Mr. Mugabe and Mr. Kaunda, the region's most vocal critics of Pretoria's apartheid laws, were expected in their New Year speeches on Wednesday. Both Mr. Mugabe and Mr.

Kaunda have said they will impose

limited economic sanctions ca

South Africa, agreed at a Common-

wealth meeting in London in August. These include cutting air links and trade in such goods as steel and fruit and vegetables by year-end. The communiqué said Mr. Mugabe and Mr. Kaunda "commended the recent withdrawals of some transnational companies from South Africa and called on those other foreign companies which have not yet withdrawn to do so



Confidence, Please

not happen rather than what did. Economists may well list 1986 as a nonevent, while doubting whether no news was good news. The pessimistic view of the world economy, with a hard landing for America and consequential global distress, proved premature, but does a gray year presage a white or black one there-

Two disasters failed to occur. Trade warfare spread only moderately - although the year ends with U.S.-European hostilities announced for 1987. And there was no substantial move toward debt default by the developing countries, an event that could have spawned financial panic in the North and stopped all progress in the South. But the more rapid economic growth so confidently forecast by most OECD governments failed to materialize, even after the temporary collapse of oil prices. Unemployment, instead of shrinking, grew and lasted longer for its victims. The rich economies provided little help to the poor. And divergencies in the rich world - the vast U.S. payments deficit and the corresponding surpluses of West Germany and Japan remained untouched.

So 1987 opens precariously. The United States is going to incur further massive debt to other countries. The new Congress will use this to excuse fresh onslaughts against free trade - ouslaughts vainly believed to be helpful to American industry, because few politicians understand that anything they can do, others can do better. For an apparently indefinite period. Europe is going to suffer high unemployment, which at some stage must threaten social cohesion. France may only be the first to experience the back-

Some years are marked by what did lash from workers who feel menaced. And it is an open question how long the big debtors in the developing world can continue to support the austerity programs thrust on them by near-bankruptcy. The nonevents of 1986 may only have postponed our problems.

Politics among the rich seems currently unhelpful to good economic strategy. The mess in Washington menaces stability in the American business world, Surprising political ineptitude handicaps the French government. Britain seeks to sweep problems under the rug as elections loom. The imminent elections in West Germany may, by their result, encourage the immobility and inward looking of Helmut Kohl. Japan seems lastingly stymied because its prime ministers are the prisoners of warring factions in the ruling party.

But it is easy to exaggerate the political limits to official initiative. The most con-

structive private attitude for 1987 may be one of irritation against the pusillanimity of governments. Not one of these economic problems is intractable. With a bit more determination and international understanding, 1987 could see the start of better-balanced growth in the rich world, a defusing of the trade bomb without waiting for the laborious GATT negotiations that are about to open, and a more effective attack on Third World debt through the IMF and the World Bank that would give commercial banks more courage. It demands confidence, and less small and inward thinking, on the part of governments which overestimate the stupidity and petty nationalism of their electorates and suffer from an inferiority complex that can make them truly inferior. The new year's best gift would be more confidence for governments.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

A New Role for the IMF

The International Monetary Fund, which provides loans and advice to ailing economies, finally has a new director. It needs a new direction as well.

Jacques de Larosière, who piloted the IMF skillfully through the opening phases of the world debt crisis, has resigned after eight years. He and his predecessors were chosen by consensus of the fund's European members, but this time a showdown between France and the Netherlands forced an election. After a campaign with no speeches, no public promises and no vision of the fund's future, the prize went to Michel Camdessus, governor of the Banque de France. By all accounts he is well qualified as financier, civil servant and diplomat.

He will need all of those talents, for debt problems are far from ended. He will be negotiations over assistance for countries in distress. Increasingly, he will face borrowers who have become frustrated and angry with their creditors' demands, and banks unwilling to lend more. Creative new formulas will be needed. But Mr. Camdessus can also lead the fund to greater influence in a new direction — helping to coordinate economic policies among the industrial nations, on whose stable growth all else rests.

The role of the fund has already been transformed by the debt crisis and Mr. de Larosière's innovative response. The crisis

in 1982 that it could not meet scheduled payments on its \$90 billion foreign debt. reseeing that the problem went beyond Mexico, Mr. de Larosière demanded that commercial banks join with the fund in putting up new loans, refusing to commit fund assistance until the banks agreed. With the Reagan administration insensitive to the looming crisis, he acted on his own authority. It was a master stroke. From the viewpoint of the borrowers, though, the terms were painful austerity to get their economies back in balance.

Gradually the fund has accommodated political realities, but the borrowers want still more relief. Washington's newly disclosed willingness to ease terms on military aid loans to 38 countries is a hopeful sign

how burdensome their debt has become Coping with these debts is an extension of the fund's original function, much enlarged. Coordinating economic policies on an international scale is new territory. The Western powers did agree at their last economic summit meeting to submit to "surveillance" by the fund. In this role, the fund can only identify problems. Working them out remains in the hands of governments. The challenge for Mr. Camdessus is to match Mr. de Larosière's boldness.

- THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

London Papers Peer Ahead

The coming year will provide the first opportunity to test the reality of Soviet reforms. Mikhail Gorbachev's Russia is like a great ship preparing to leave port.

In the past 12 months there has been a humming and clanking of internal machineries: commands have been shouted to the engine room; up on the bridge, the captain has been poring over his charts. Until a few weeks ago the view of the dockside remained static. Now there is a sensation of movement. The cranes on the quay are shipping away, the ship is heading seawards.

There are three measures by which to judge the vessel's likely course; reshaping of the economy, progress of foreign relations and recognition of basic human rights. - Andrew Wilson in The Observer.

Today's university students were not born when the Cultural Revolution, which so scarred their parents, burst upon China. For them, political memory begins just as China was opening its doors to the outside world and settling down to the long, hard slog of economic development under a more flexible and competitive system.

Several cities have decided to introduce stricter security measures to prevent outoursts of pro-democratic sentiment. With a party congress set for October and appetites whetted for more reforms, the students may have made it much harder for Deng Nisoping to push his program. The fear in Beijing is that their protests will turn out to be a major setback on the road to prosperity and a more open political system.

- Ryland Willis in The Sunday Times.

As 1987 dawns, optimists around the world are praying that it will be an improvement on International Year of Peace - the designation attached to 1986 by the United Nations, more in hope than expectation.

Academic estimates calculate that 83.6 million people have been killed in wars in the first 85 years of this century. All the indications are that this figure will be substantially higher in the year to come.

Rather than healing any of the existing wounds of the world, International Year of Peace has seen the reopening of several old ones. According to Professor Lawrence Freedman, of the Department of War Studies at King's College, London, "1986 was very similar to 1985, and it doesn't look as if there are any great rays of hope on the horizon for 1987. The Iran-Iraq war is not going to end, and it will take a long time to resolve things in Afghanistan. Cambodia is bubbling along and so is Central America.

"It is the nature of these wars that they are all long-term conflicts." - Patrick Bishop in The Sunday Telegraph.

The European Community and the United States are to celebrate the New Year by starting a small trade war. The casus belli this time is the loss of market share for American farmers caused by the enlarge-ment of the EC to include Spain and Portugal. This latest tussle is not just a reminder of the unhealthy competition between European and American subsidization of farmers. The EC form of subsidy may be anathema to American politicians - but so it is to many Europeans. What emerges most clearly is their failure to cope with strains that will be inevitable until the worldwide distortions to agricultural trade are tackled multilaterally.

In the meantime, Washington and Brussels must overhaul their system of liaison to provide early warning of maneuvers before they can turn into battle formations.

- The Financial Times.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

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International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France, Tel.: (1) 46.37.93.00. Teles: Advertising, 613595; Circulation, 612832; Editorial, 612718; Production, 630698. Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thayer,

Otteverar de la publication: Walter N. 1 nayer.

Editor for Asia: Michael Richardson, S Canterbury Rd, Singapore 0511, Tel 472-7768. The RSS6928

Managang Do. Asia: Malcolin Glein, 50 Gloucster Road, Hong Kang, Tel. 5-8610616. Teles: 61170 v

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S.A. au capital de 1.300.000 F. RCS. Nameric B 733021126. Commission Paritaire No. 61337

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The president returns from clearing brush at the ranch $\, \dots \,$

Yes, We Could Have Done Better

WASHINGTON —At the end of the year, the proprietor of this column customarily reviews the previous 52 weeks' output. For the amusement of the customers and the mortification of his soul, he bighlights some of the more flagrant mistakes of fact and judgment of which he has been guilty.

A rereading of the past year's columns turns up the usual rich variety of howlers, including the icable shift of an errant service secretary from his proper place in the Eisenhower administration to the strange surroundings of the Kennedy sub-cabinet. Yet another theft from the memory bank.

But when I tried the other night to write amusingly about my goofs in 1986, it seemed petty and self-indulgent. As every Washington journalist knows, we are being asked serious questions about our role in the story of mismanagement and deception that has washed over the Reagan administration in the past two months. This is not a season for joking about incompetence.

My mail on the subject - which is heavy - is of two types; Many want to know why the media are zapping a popular president with daily doses of disturbing information. Many others ask why it took us so long to reveal the shortcomings of this White House.

The first question is easy. We are pursuing the story with all our resources because that is our job. It is especially our responsibility when none of the government officials involved has chosen to come forward in public with a comprehensive narrative and accounting of what he did and what he knew about this whole sorry affair.

We dish it out in daily dribs and drabs because that is the only way we can. No one gives us the whole picture, so we fill in a few gaps each day, necessarily repeating or revisBy David S. Broder

ing what we have reported previously. Cumulatively, the effect of all these stories is depressing, maybe even oppressive.

But those who say they don't

want to hear it are in effect saying they do not care how the U.S. gov ernment has exercised or abused the power it holds as a public trust. To reject such information is to reject an obligation of citizenship. The second question is harder to

answer. Elizabeth Drew, writing in last week's New Yorker, said, "The truth is that Reagan's popularity has had a high proportion of this town [Washington] cowed." Journalists and news organizations were certainly not immane from intimidation or seduction by the White House. But it is not accurate to suggest, as some are now doing, that Ronald Reagan had a "free ride" from the press until the Irancontras affair exploded.

In September 1985, when Mr. Reagan's popularity was stratosoheric. I wrote what were probably the harsbest sentences I had ever set down about a U.S. president: "The task of watering the arid desert between Mr. Reagan's ears is a challenging one for his aides ... When someone approaches [him] bearing information, he flees as if from the leper's touch ... He knows what he thinks and has the power of his own beliefs. But he treats knowconvictions. Often it is."

Later that same month, colum-nists Jack W. Germond and Jules Witcover quoted "a prominent Republican in the House, a conservative and loyal Reagan supporter, who was worried that after Mr. Reagan's colon cancer surgery "the president is even more disengaged than he was before the operation."

In a comment whose significance we can now appreciate, they quoted their source as saying "that as far as he could learn, Reagan's preparation from his national security staff was 'only the basic stuff that after five years as president ought to be second nature to him.

Indeed, Mr. Reagan's disdain for the complexities of the real world has been a resterated theme for years in the coverage of thoughtful journalists like The Washington Post's Lou Cannon. At the beginning of 1986 he wrote: "Increasingly, the Reagan administration func-tions reflexively, with most of the work done by mid-level aides ... His government often runs on autoic pilot, and he seems too distant from his subordinates' deliberations or the outside world's concerns to notice. Eventually, isolation is likely to extract a price."

Ten months later it did. The public, having overlooked earlier examples of Mr. Reagan's costly detach-ment, was shocked and disillusioned. But that is not an excuse for us.

Virtually every reporter in Washknew Mr. Reagan had only a fleeting interest in the day-to-day policies and operations of government. But too many of us convinced ourselves that it made no difference; that it was enough to be lucky and popular. Even those of us who were not so bemused generally decided not to make pests of ourselves by harping on our concerns about his limited intellectual energy.

For that we can and should be faulted James David Barber, the Duke University political scientist, is correct when he writes that we did not hold Mr. Reagan sufficiently to account when his words showed that he did not "live in the real world." Eventually that world intrudes and a high price is paid. The Washington Post.



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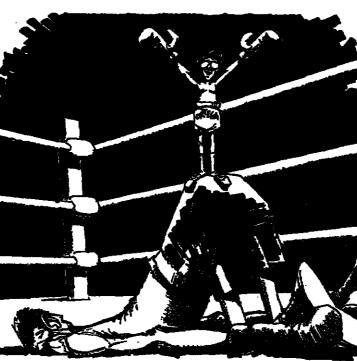
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Brother, can you spare a hundred billion ar so toward the interest on the last trillion or so?









... and I never laid a glove on him! *



Think about it. The Chemobyl explosion was caused by human error, and the shuttle explosion was



SHIP THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY TIM WORRED





'OK, no more Mr. Nice Democratic President --- lock everyone up!'

IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1912: 'It Wasn't So Bad' PARIS - [A Herald editorial says:]

The year that has just passed away was marked with great events and many anxieties, but it wasn't so bad. Unrest and turbulence in Mexico. Persia, Turkey and China; the Moroccan crisis and the war in Tripoli; trust-busting and tariff-tinkering in the United States, the change in the British Constitution and all the rest of it leave the world fairly peaceable and comfortable at the beginning of the new year. There's no denying that 1911 gave us many had scares, but, as the old woman on her deathbed said of her many troubles in life: 'Most of

them never happened."

LONDON — The gala at the Hotel
Cecil was attended by over 600 people. The "surprise" was the appearance at midnight, after a period of darkness, of waiters round the room attired as corks forming the greeting:
"A Happy New Year to All."

1937: The Year 2000 ... PARIS - [A Herald editorial says] The year 2000 A.D. is already within attainable distance. Millions alive today will hail its dawn with the same tay win han its dawn with the same feelings of anxiety and hope with which we are ushering in its sixty-third predecessor today. What will this intervening period bring to this generation that is still in its infancy? Will it look forward to the year 2000. as the beginning of a millennium, or will it await its approach with terror, as our forefathers did a thousant years ago? In so far as this is obviously a transition period from an order to a new, we may legitimate hope that we are moving toward better things. But at the price of what suffering and tribulations? That is the enigms. The period of trouble may be so long as to seem eternal and to point to the end of the 20th century as the culminating point of an up-heaval doomed to end in catachysm."

ا مي اسن الذهل

Back at the Ranch, the Chief Takes Stock

PW YORK — The whole world is going bananas. Here I am, home on the ranch, and what do I see? I see the Russians giving Andrei Sa-kharov a television studio to broadcast to all the American television networks, and Gorby's men smiling as that fearless dissident denounces the Red Army's occupation of Afghanistan, Crazy.

I see Chinese students rioting against Deng Xiaoping for being too slow on democracy, and the authorities patting the kids on the head and telling them to go home and be nice. Unbelieve

Here at home, I see all the people who tore their hair out at my heartlessness and lack of compassion now up in arms because I turned out to be a soft touch on hostages. The liberals are sore be-cause I wasn't the tough guy they hated. Which brings me to the Iran arms

controversy. (I'm the only one who calls it a controversy. Everybody else agrees in perfect hindsight that it was a terrible idea to sell them anything which is another example of the world gone ba-namas.) It is not enough that I had to admit, in a passive voice, that mistakes were made in the execution of my Iran policy. Now they want me to confess to making a mistake in the policy itself, and that's not like me — I haven't even admitted making a mistake in turning down the role in "Casablanca" that went

to Humphrey Bogart. The cover story isn't flying - that this was some geostrategic design to foil the Russians after the death of the ayatol-Jah. Now they have the memo from Bill asey that shows this was a straight itostage ransom payment, with a hoked-up cover about moderate elements. But what can I do? Go out there and Say I caved in to those families that came

to me crying? Or that Bill Casey was going bonkers at the CIA station chief in By William Safire

Beirut being tortured, and was willing to pay anything to spring him before every name in our Middle East network was forced out of him? That's out of character. We can never admit publicly we're vulnerable to blackmail. The plain truth is not a realistic option.

Poor Bill, to have all his fine work rebuilding that agency go down the drain this way. Do you suppose his brain

Northdexter could decide to involve me in

that contra thing, which I was not a part of, that I can remember.

tumor affected his judgment over the past year, the way his friends say it affected his mood?

At least now when they ask him to testify about meetings with me he can deliver my old line from "King's Row": Where's the rest of me? Bill can take a joke, especially coming from me now. I didn't choose January for my prostate operation because it was the most convenient time: For a president, just before the State of the Union and the budget, it's the worst time, but the doctors say I shouldn't wait another month.

Gutsy guy, Bill Casey. As soon as that great American can talk, I'll bet he'll tell me his candidate for a successor. He'll want me to get Leo Cherne's advice. It's a pity we kicked Edward Bennett Williams off the Intelligence Advisory Board, to make room for Henry Kissinger or somebody. Now the Williams law firm is working for Ollie North, and Ed knows too much about

the place across the river. I wish my friends would stop dump-ing on Ollie, calling him a kook, hinting he was in cahoots with some genera with his hand in the till. We have to treat that young man with great care, get somebody to give him immunity, not so much to get him to talk as to get him to relax. If he and his friend the admiral get angry, Northdexter could decide to involve me in that contra thing, which I was not a part of, that I can remember.

And now, when I can least afford it, my own wife is giving me trouble. On the activice of Mike Deaver, who was not exactly a barrel of laughs at Christmas dinner, Nancy's been calling a pal of hers in the media regularly, undercutting Don Regan, the only person I can talk to these days. The White House operator has a list of those calls but don't want to look at it; that would

be spying on your wife.

Pushing Don Regan off the sled would not satisfy the wolves, and it would be admitting a mistake I never made. Come to think of it, Bogie's role in "Casablanca" wasn't right for me. Well, when the going gets going, the tough get tough, or whatever. I'll start off the year flat on my face in the polls and flat on my back in the hospital, but my exit line hasn't been written yet. Televised hearings and investigators' leaks can smear my reputation, the Democrats can gut the Reagan revo-lution, the Kremlin can turn truth on

Let the world go bananas. Space defense is my legacy, and no matter how they all come at me, I'll deliver on that. The New York Times.

SDI is a fact of life.

its head, but I'm hanging in there until





Barcelona.

Preoccupation With Change Ignores the Continuo Chords

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By Edwin M. Yoder Jr.

WASHINGTON — Tory that I am, I rarely quarrel with custom. But frankly, New Year's resolutions leave me cold. The alleged capacity for sudden reforms, for radically new selves, strikes me as largely mythic. Had I been an early follower of Saint Paul, as I hope largely mythic that I been an early follower of Saint Paul, as I hope largely mythic that I been an early follower of Saint Paul, as I hope largely mythic that I been are saily follower of Saint Paul, as I hope largely mythic that I been are sail to make, in journalism and state craft, not very long ago. The stale phrases of two decades ago — "a billion Chinatan meaning that it is not sail to the stale phrases of two decades ago — "a billion Chinatan meaning that it is not sail to the stale phrases of two decades ago — "a billion Chinatan meaning that is not sail to the stale phrases of two decades ago — "a billion Chinatan meaning that is not sail to the stale phrase of two decades ago — "a billion Chinatan meaning that is not sail to the stale phrase of two decades ago — "a billion chinatan meaning that is not sail to the stale phrase of two decades ago — "a billion chinatan meaning that is not sail to the stale phrase of the stale phrase of two decades ago — "a billion chinatan meaning that is not sail to the stale phrase of two decades ago — "a billion chinatan meaning that is not sail to the stale phrase of two decades ago — "a billion chinatan meaning that is not sail to the stale phrase of two decades ago — "a billion chinatan meaning that the stale phrase of two decades ago — "a billion chinatan meaning that the stale phrase of two decades ago — "a billion chinatan meaning that the stale phrase of two decades ago — "a billion chinatan meaning that the stale phrase of two decades ago — "a billion chinatan meaning that the stale phrase of two decades ago — "a billion chinatan meaning that the stale phrase of two decades ago — "a billion chinatan meaning that the stale phrase of two decades ago — "a billion chinatan meaning the stale phrase of two de I would have been, it would certainly not have been because of his wild yarn about the road to Damascus.

It's the same with the people I know and love best. Reliability, even predictability, are more attractive human qualities than a gift for the mercurial. The enriching continuities - the "mystic

MEANWHILE

chords of memory and affection," as Lincoln beautifully called them: These are the essential stuff of my world.

Were I to make a New Year's resolution, however, it would be to write more of permanent things. Change, alas, is our business. We are journalists, not eternalists — captives of dailiness. Our name avows it. All the little incantations designed to mask it — "history shows" or "experience teaches" — only disgnise an inability to distinguish, in the swirl of events, between what is for the day and what is for the ages; what is shadow

and what is substa Those of us who try to analyze passing events on a regular basis ought to leave more room for the unexpected.

According to my newspapers, for instance, China during the past year officially renounced Marxism. How about that? As I write, Chinese students cluster in Shanghai and Beijing, calling for

do with obsolete stockpiles arises. There

is nothing new in "Irangate."
It has become a full-blown scandal

because me-now Reaganism ended with

the Democratic Party's strong showing in the November elections. It has be-

come imperative for the Republicans to

stand off from the administration so as

Economic issues will decide the presi-

to avoid losing the White House.

American people worned.

Chinese armed with nuclear weapons,

"blue ants" overrunning Eurasia —echo back only to mock our shortsightedness. Even in the Evil Empire there are signs of ferment which it is unwise to ciss as window-dressing. I say it reluctantly, for I never underestimate the Russian genius for secrecy and being cruel to themselves. But the arts seem to be stirring out of the cellars and into theaters. A new film about the Stalin era limns, in allegorical terms, the forbidden subject of the Terror.

Andrei Sakharov is freed, and promptly repeats his criticism of the intervention in Afghanistan. The Soviet Embassy in Washington has a sort of yuppie spokesman, designed for the television talk shows, adept in American idiom. Some find him shok, mendacious and menacing; I am more interested in the imagination that put him there to attempt what, so far as I can recall, no Russian regime has previously dared.

Is this the touch of Mikhail Gorbachev? What does it mean? Can the Russians play at these democratic games without jeopardizing their own closed and secretive system?

Walter Cronkite used to close his CBS Evening News every night with the words, "That's the way it is," adding the date. Uncle Walter was and is an authoritative journalist, but the claim is silly. In journalism we never really know the way it is, and it is self-deception to claim it. Maybe we have a certain ability, being specialists at it, for reading the signs and symptoms of the day. But what do we really know of the tidal stresses at work beneath the surface that we glide over in print and broadcast?

"Crisis," "breakthrough" and other journalistic words implying 24-hour up-heavals should be banned. We need a new vocabulary. How about "glacial"? The late Harry Golden, a journalist with an eye for the permanent, once wrote a small essay: "Why I Never Baw! Out a Waitress." Listen, said Harry, if you're fretting about the after-lunch ap-

cointment, or waiting for a glass of water, minutes and seconds can seem eternal. But if you think of the problem in galactic terms, in terms of light-years, it makes for patience — the least cultivated of the American virtues.

Yes, come to think of it: If I made New Year's resolutions, one would be to think of the message of the galaxies and glaciers, as well as of the sudden downpours. The despotism of calendar and clock is, after all, in our own imagina-

Washington Post Writers Group

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

How Could Arms Sales to Iran Promote Peace?

From the outset of the ayatollah's revolution, his claims of confronting the United States and Israel have been a subject of ridicule among educated Iramians, who regard the United States and Britain as the chief culprits behind the whole fiasco in Iran. The ayatollah assails America and Israel so as to confuse the illiterate majority of Iranians.

, Ronald Reagan has given conflicting cleasons for delivering arms directly or -indirectly: to cultivate "moderates" in Iran; to obtain the release of hostages in Lebanon: to help end the Iraq-Iran war. But if sending weapons to a country at war could promote peace, the question mises: What do you send a country if you want it to make war on a neighbor? M.H. RAYYATPOUR.

As Washington gears up for another lengthy, costly and boring round of inigations, the main point is over-

bringing peace to the Middle East (or Central America). Everyone seems to want the Iragis and Iranians to kill each other off. No one seems to care that some of the fighting is done by 12-yearolds, least of all Israel.

KARL JOHN KRAUSE.

There have been suggestions that U.S. arms shipments to Iran - admittedly rather foolish - somehow transferred responsibility for a barbarous war from the warring parties to the Reagan administration. This glib argument may be politically satisfying to some, but it obscures the indifference to their people of

ЛМ ZAMBELLI. Sandbank, Scotland.

We in the Middle East have suffered long enough from two devastating wars: the Iran-Iraq war and the civil war in Lebanon. Both are exhausting the hu-

industries of arms-producing states.

voice should be heard favoring peace and dialogue — a dialogue that would gain the confidence of the Arab popula-tion instead of alienating it.

Let it be known that the original American image, the original spirit of freedom and peace that the United States stands for, is also the aspiration of the people in the Middle East.

NADA AMAD.

foreign policy at its lowest point in history, would not this be the moment for America finally to become a mediator between Israel and the Moslem world? If the United States had followed a constructive, impartial foreign policy in Americans would not be hiding from the Middle East from the beginn

terrorists, they would not be afraid to countries involved, while enriching the travel and work in the Middle East today and there might even be peace in As a superpower, America could that potentially productive region. JOHN F. MASON.

> Secretary of State George Shultz and Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger kept peddling diplomatic and military policies structured to isolate terroristsponsoring Iran, knowing that they were fronting for (while opposed to) White House charades camouflaging National Security Council agents who were acting under presidential orders to sell arms to

Iran. Neither Mr. Shultz nor Mr. Weinberger chose to confront the president With confidence in the justice of U.S.

and resign before discovery of the scam. Kurt Waldheim is caught in the web of past relationships to wartime atrocities by Nazi officials (not comparable in. any way to the Iran fiasco) and is practically persona non grata worldwide. He is judged guilty of having failed to protest against Hitler, no less. Rather different risk-taking than for two tough civilians

to stonewall genial Ronald Reagan. Had Secretaries Shultz and Weinberger faced Mr. Reagan at the start of his furtive misadventures, they might have swung the White House pilot back into the stream of American ideals, as he preaches them so often to others. If not. they had only their jobs to lose.

DAVID DOUGLAS DUNCAN. New York.

Would there be such an uproar if the profits from the arms deals were being-diverted to a really needy cause — Ethi-opia, for instance? I hope the diversion will not blur the basic question: Why was Washington trading with Iran? PATRICK BELDING.

ticated weapons, the question of what to

Madrid Is there anything new about the superpowers funding opposite sides in a war, or changing sides during that war, or supplying each side simultaneously through intermediaries? As the various powers research and build more sophis-

dency in 1988, not arms sale scandals. The Republicans have given the Democrats new life, but it is the deficit and not the Iran-contras furor, that has the

BROOKE MAKLER.

For months we were led to believe that it was the negotiating skills of Terry Waite, representing the archbishop of Canterbury, that brought the release of hostages. Now we wonder whether Mr. Waite was a genuine negotiator or just a front man for the Americans.

EMIL TROTMAN.

so the resources of both companies

The RSC's official response was

llosophic: it was disappointed,

but appreciated that the Arts

The National was a lot firier, a lot

more bitter. If, said Peter Hall, the

Arts Council had not been so sub-

servient to the government in previ-

ous years it would not be in such a

Arts Council's implicit blackmail of the government — "If you dont

give us more money a major com-

pany will have to close and you'll look very silly" — was quite ineffective; if Britain lost a major the-

ater, the government wouldn't

He is probably right. Theaters are regarded in official circles as

complexions with the BBC.

those terms were cozy and old-fashioned. And if the play was

thought to be such an adornment to the South Bank repertoire, why

wasn't it allowed to adom it a bit

mind a bit

s now. He also declared that the

Council had its financial proble

have in effect been cut.

The New Age Of Mind Music

By Mike Zwerin ai Herald Tribuni ARIS — In a recent article on New Age music, Billboard magazine described it as "eclectic, nonfrenetic, contemporary instrumental fare which is selling in significant and ever-growing quanfities." Detractors call it "baby-boom anesthetic" and "music for the quiche and Volvo set."

Hypnotic, an escape from all that had news, New Age music searches for interest in boredom, for humanity in facelessness, for good ecology. Being non-vocal, there are no language barriers. It fuses African percussion, Caribbefuses African percussion, Caribbe-an steel drums, folk and baroque music minimalism, and acou and electronic elements. With traces back to Satie, Debussy and Gustav Holst, New Age took contemporary form in the '60s, along with the "rage rage" and alternate lifestyles involving macrobiotics.
marijuana and meditation.

The clarinetist Tony Scott's 1964 "Music For Zen Meditation" has been called the first New Age alburn, followed by Paul Horn's "In-side the Tsj Mahal" and Oregon's "Music of Another Era," Keith Jarnett's "Köln Concert" was an early inspiration for the successful New Age pianist George Winston, Tanne Dream, Brian Eno, Jean-Michel Jarre and Vangelis layered electronics on top of a philosophi-cal bass provided by the minimalists Terry Riley, La Monte Young, Philip Glass and Steve Reich.

Lumping so many diverse musicians under one style is bound to be misleading. Most of them object to being called "New Age," the way

'50s objected to being called be-boppers. As Duke Ellington said, there's only good and bad music. From a marketing point of view, however, they do have something in common. New Age names make records with long shelf lives. Although most are not on the charts, they frequently total six-figure sales over five years.

The record label most closely as-

sociated with the style is the 10vear-old Windham Hill Records, which estimates a \$30 million erross in 1986. But its founder and chief executive officer Will Ackerman told Cash Box Magazine: "Anybody that harkens back to the beginnings of this company knows that we didn't get into this because we thought we were going to make a quick buck — the music was and minely heartfelt."

A Windham Hill artist, the keyboardist and trumpeter Mark Isham, says that New Age music involves "none of the compositional techniques of Western music. It has nothing to do with virtuosity, swing or improvisational interac-tion. This music has other ends in - spiritual ends, or even

names is a harpist. Andreas Vollenweider's "Down to the Moon" has been a best seller for 21 weeks. His '80s. Vollenweider, who is Swiss, says: "I try and create a kind of invisible theater, a mind movie. I



Harpist Vollenweider: "A kind of invisible theater."

as a musical therapist, Vollen-weider used hypnosis and now he says he investigates, "the bridge between the conscious and the uncon-

This is dangerously close to making music for unconscious people. New Age rests on the premise of choice of two levels - the music is interesting enough to listen to yet modest enough to stay in the back-ground. Much of it fits only the my own friends — college-educat-One of the best known New Age generally more interesting to read

lot of noise in the bank. Audio cold. previous albums have been chart retailers estimate it to be between 3 mainstays throughout most of the and 5 percent of sales. Major labels ing in general tasteless. So they are and newly formed independent record companies are moving quickly to take advantage of an expanding try and make a carpet on which market. "New Age" will be a new steners can fly away. I would like category in the next Grammy to be the starter of a creative pro- awards. A poll by Windham Hill cess so that listeners can make up indicates that its audience includes their own stories." While working both students from 18 to 25 and

"young urban professionals" from Windham Hill's Ackerman, 36,

resembles a grown-up beach boy, with golden hair, tan skin and misleadingly sleepy eyes. He wears jeans to the office and drives a Mercedes because "anything else would confuse people I do business with." He describes his customers as, "people who are very much like second level. New Age music is ed discerning people who contribute culturally, professionally and financially to society. But the dic-This "quiet fusion" is making a tates of the major media leave them

"They find TV fare and advertisstream but at the same time form a kind of counter-culture within it. They are disenfranchised. This is very much a logical offshoot of the idealism of the '60s, but they just cannot accept the music that's being fed the public lock, stock and

Need for a Classic Background longer? In fact, it went, with its two stract allegiance to great world dravisiting stars Rosemary Harris and ma, even of a subsidized organiza-By Robert Cushman ONDON - The year ended in

the London theater with the announcement of blighted hopes for 1987. The Arts Council, dispensing largesse for the coming It was a lightweight National year, awarded both the National Theatre and the Royal Shakespeare Company standstill grants. Inflation, of course, is not standing still,

year in other ways. The repertoire was filled with old English farces

THE LONDON STAGE

("The Magistrate," "Tons of Mon-ey"), old American comedies ("Jacobowsky and the Colonel," and still to be officially unveiled, "Three Men on a Horse"), and with a new American comedy ("Brighton Beach Memoirs").

Now this practice of raiding ancient boulevards has a respectable lineage. In its first season, 23 years vived "Hobson's Choice." The following year it brought Noël Cow-ard back into critical and popular favor by reviving "Hay Fever," thereby starting a vogue. After that there were forays into Victorian romance ("Trelawny of the Wells"), French farce ("A Flea in Her Ear") and vintage Broadway melodrar ("The Front Page").

troublesome things, always likely to cancel out a respectable Shakespeare production with something new and vagnely unpatriotic: "The Romans in Britain," say, or These productions were spread over a 10-year period; they were holidays for actors and audiences "Pravda." Why, the backbenchers otherwise involved with Chekhov numble, should we pay people to and Congreve. They proved that criticize us? It is of course the mark popular playwrights could hold popular playwrights could hold their heads up in respectable comof healthy society that it is ready to do just that, but those in power will never believe it; witness the conerything. This last year the context stant run-ins of governments of all has been jettisoned. There is no one recognizable National Theatre As it happens, the National's company - there hasn't been for past year has been, in these terms, years -so we don't have the sense remarkably uncontroversial. The nearest it got to political drama was "The Petition," Brian Clark's antiof actors extending themselves or just plain letting their hair down. And there is no classic repertory to nuclear two-hander. On its own

act as a backdrop. Until the advent theatrical terms it wasn't bad, but of "King Lear" at the end of the year there was no British classic playing at the National. There was no major foreign work either. This isn't a question of some ab

John Mills, straight into the West tion's responsibility to the End, where it rather quickly died, a taxpayer. It is the far more funda-commercial hook-up that failed to mental question of a theater's any theater's - obligation to its dience. There is nothing wrong with reviving popular favorites the best thing to happen in London this year was a West End revival of

J.B. Priestley's old chestnut "When

We Are Married," But at the National these fun

plays were not, for the most part, fun. They seemed dwarfed by their dings. This is a constant problem for the National, how to find plays spiritually or physically big enough to fill the vast spaces of the Olivier and the Lyttelton.

It is even worse for the RSC, working in London in the yawning cavern of the Barbican. Where do they go after Shakespeare? It was tute problem this year since they had only four Shakespeares to bring down from the previous year at Stratford, none of them earthshakers, and then had to vamp till ready. They tried political-historical epics, and even Fevdeau farce. None of it worked. Then, most bizarrely, they resurrected John Whiting's "A Penny for a Song," and it filled the stage effortlessly.

You never can tell. Well, no; in one important re- peanuts. Song" was a play with which actors and directors were transparently in love; and that love carried. It is pany, and they gave everybody a what has often been missing from good time. But the context was evmitted to turning out products to fill the schedules.

where the RSC opened its new Swan Theatre, dedicated to Shakespeare's contemporaries and imaginatively modeled on their playhouses. It proved to be a welcoming, involving space and one sensed the actors' pleasure in digging into unfamiliar texts in intimate surroundings. Of four inaugural shows all were enjoyable and two, "Every Man in his Humour" and "The Fair Maid of the West." were major, both models of relaxed

inventiveness. Pleasure was given and taken, 100, at the Royal Court, where Alan Bennett's "Kafka's Dick," afforded a lukewarm reception by the critics, was actually the play of the year, a hilarious and many-tentacled por-trait of an artist and his public that rivaled Tom Stoppard at his best.

It abounded on the outskirts of London at the Lyric Theatre, Hammersmith, where two obstreperous 20th-century classics — House of Bernarda Alba" and "The Infernal Machine" - were brought pulsatingly to life by committed directors out of the usual run: Nuria Espert, female and foreign, and Simon Callow, actor. They involved star actresses - Glenda Jackson, Joan Plowright, Maggie Smith --- working, presumably, for

It is tempting to say that this is the kind of work the National and RSC should be doing. Actually it is the kind of work they should be

Robert Cushman is a Londonbased theater critic and broadcaster.

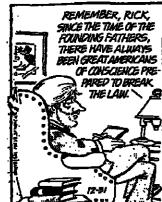
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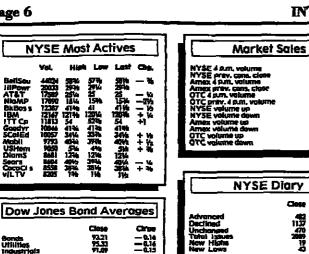
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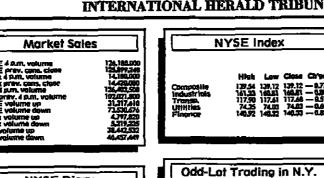
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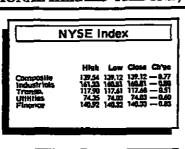
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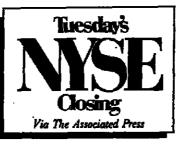
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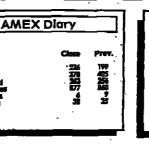


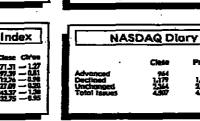


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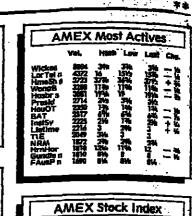
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SE Ebbs in Moderate Trade

NEW YORK - Prices retreated in moderate trading Tuesday on the New York Stock Exchange, hurt by a weak bond market, rising short-term interest rates and year-end portfolio

Prev.

adjustments. The Dow Jones industrial average, which lost 18.28 points Monday, fell another 3.51 points Tuesday to 1,908.61. Declining issues outpaced advancing ones by a 5-to-2 ratio.

Broad market indicators slipped. The Ne York Stock Exchange composite index fell 0.77 to 139.12. Standard & Poor's 500-stock index

fell 20 cents. Volume rose to 126.18 million shares from 99.8 million Monday.

slid 1.30 to 243.37. The price of an average share

Traders said that a weak bond market pres sured equity prices. Bonds suffered as a weak dollar increased fears about inflation.

Those fears were fueled further by the U.S. Commerce Department's report that its index of leading economic indicators rose 1.2 percent Hugh Johnson, head of the investment polic committee at First Albany, said the dollar's

weakness was the primary reason for the stock market's failure to deliver a year-end rally.

"The dollar slide has suggested to investors that the Federal Reserve will have to tighten monetary policy to stabilize the dollar," Mr. Johnson said.

He said that the implication that higher interest rates are needed to attract money to dollardenominated investments is "starting to kill the notion prevalent only a week ago that the Fed

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nated with West Germany and Japan.

"The edginess among bond investors preed a real hurdle to the stock market," Mr. hoson said.

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Traders said that the new tax law contributed to the pressure on stock prices. Long-term capi-tal gains lose their preferential treatment under the new tax law taking effect in 1987. The traders said that money managers 'dressing up"their portfolios for the end of the

quarter by selling stocks that have been poor performers. BellSouth NYSE, falling 1 to 58. Illinois Power followed

AT&T was third, easing 4 to 25. The Federal communications Commission ordered it to

Communications Commission ordered it to slash long-distance rates by an average 11 percent effective Jan. 1, saving consumers \$2 billion in the new year.

Niagara Mohawk fell 2% to 15% in active trading. The utility said that a steam valve leaked during a pre-operational test of its Nine Mile Point nuclear station unit No. 2.

Among blue chips, IBM edged up % to 120%, Goodyear eased % to 41%, Sears fell % to 40%. General Electric rose % to 87% and Eastman Kodak stanged on 1 to 68%.

Kodak snapped on 1 to 68%.

U.S. Home rose % to 5%. Pacific Resources said it had joined with Trafalgar Holdings Ltd. with the possible purpose of mounting another takeover attempt for U.S. Home.

Beneficial climbed 21/2 to 54%. The company declined to comment on activity in its stock. Prices fell in active trading on the American Stock Exchange.

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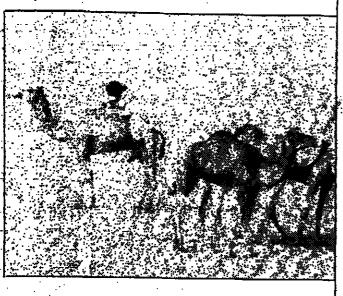
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THE OUTLOOK FOR 1987







The shifting dunes of the Sahara come right up to the Atlantic Ocean in Mauritania, Except for a narrow green strip on the country's southern border along the Senegal River, the landscape is stark — mysterious and fascinating for those accuscomed to a European environment. Scarcely anything interrupts the bichromatic pattern of blue sky above and beige sand below.

Nouakchott, the nation's capital, rises from the relentlessly flat desert plain just a couple of miles inland from a point near the middle of Mauritania's 550-kilometer Atlantic coastline. "La capitale du sable" ("the sand capital"), some residents dub the well-laid-out city, unkindly stating the obvious. The real name of the city means "she-camel of the desert"; it is a far more appropriate analogy.

Perhaps as many as one in or another of the country's frequent and prolonged droughts made their nomadic Sabelian livelihoods no longer possible. The government has tried to encourage a return to the land

since rain began to fall in 1985, but for many, a wandering, pastoral lifestyle will not be re-

Housing is being built in areas like Boubdida and Toujonie, but not enough resources are available to meet the need, nor can the economy create enough jobs to sustain the city's half-million urban-dwell-

Surface water, not at all surprisingly, is virtually non-existent. What is surprising is that plenty of water lies underneath the city, and well water is available. Water vendors come to fill-up points with donkey carts on which they have mounted 200-liter metal drums, fill the tanks and head off for the peripheral residential areas to sell the scarce commodity for 150 puguiya (U.S.\$2) per 200-liter

Some small shrubs grow three Mauricinians lives in here and there, providing at Noualchott, many in tented or least meager grazing for an makeshift housing on the out- amazingly numerous compleskirts. They arrived when one ment of goats. The only trees are those planted in neat rows around certain important buildings and nurtured carefully.

Firewood is virtually unavailable; 80 percent of the city's people cook with charcoal. The official price of firewood doubled in October from UM15 to UM30 (40 cents) per kilogram, although the price is "not fixed," a local resident

Yes, tents and camels can be found in Nouakchott. But most people replace tents with more permanent, if still makeshift, structures when they can, and camels rank a poor third in the transport sector to motor vehicles and donkeys. The motor vehicles, including Mercedes Benz buses and mostly Peugeot and Renault cars, outnumber the donkeys in the city center; in the suburbs, it's the other way around.

The national dress, at least for the masculine half of the population, is the boubou. It is accepted and worn everywhere -well, almost everywhere. On solemn military occasions like the raising of the flag on Restructuration Day (Dec. 12), ciently in keeping with the dismouth to act as a filter. ciplined formality the moment called for.

Mauritanian boubous are made from several meters of white or solid blue. The cotton

woven with patriotic patterns of the star and crescent which adom the national flag. The long, flowing garments are embroidered in beige thread across the chest, on the diagonal chest pocket and about the neck. Dozens of tailors can be seen embroidering boubous on sewing machines mounted on tables in the grand marché of Noualchort, some using omate vintage Berninas and others newer models reflecting a more

recent diversity of import

In offices, Mauritanians seem to be continually hauling the voluminous garments up over their shoulders out of the way, only to have them fall down again. It's when the wind whips up that the boubou's real practicality becomes apparent. Sometimes the wind fills the air with sand and the sky with a rust-colored haze. On those days, boubous can be wrapped boulous were deemed not suffi- around the hair, nose and

Mauritania is dry in the poratory as well as the climatic sense. The country has no brewery, and the sale of alcohol cloth each, always in solid is strictly forbidden. Foreigners can find a fair variety of the cloth, all imported, is often usual imported intoxicants in a few hotels. But it is tea which quenches the Mauritanian

Made hot, strong, sweet and flavored with mint, the national drink is poured out of metal teapots from high above into small glasses. Mauritanians usually drink their tea straight down in one go; another trayful will be coming round in 20 minutes or so.

Mauritania — land of the Maures (Moors) - is the westemmost of the string of countries straddling the Sahara, where North Africa meets sub-Saharan Africa. Shakespeare's Othelio was styled a Moor, although the Bard's brooding hero seems understandably far removed from any living Moor. It was nearly 500 years ago that the Moor's rule over Spain ended, with the fall in 1492 of their

the middle of a roundabout on the outskirts of Novakchott, a simple monument linking the Mauricanian and Spanish flags stands as a lone, silent reminder of a historic link half a millenium ago — and of present-day economic cooperation. Spain is one of only three EEC countries to have an embassy in Nouakchott; the other two are France

and West Germany. Moors speak a Hassiniyah dialect of Arabic. Novakchott's population also includes sizeable numbers of Wolof, Soininke, Toucouleur and Peulh, who come from the southern part of the country. Southern women, often wearing their bright, multicolored clothing with matching head scarves, but sometimes dressed in the latest fashions and hairstyles from Abidjan or Dakar, hold last stronghold, Granada. In most of the clerical posts.

Moorish women, wellwrapped-up in the soft gauze of their voiles (veils), also work, but far more seldom.

When President Taya hosted a dinner under several tents in the walled garden of the Presidential Palace on December 12, guests sat on hassocks around low tables dining on couscous and whole roast lamb. With few exceptions, men and women sar at separate tables. The country's links to the other countries of the Arab League were apparent. But when the entertainers began to perform, Mauritania's links to the other countries of West Africa came through loud and clear. A single group, whose three women singers wore Moorish styles, switched easily back and forth from an evocative Arabic lilt to 2 lively rhythmic number reminiscent of the Lingala sound

that summons young Africans onto dance floors from Mombasa to Mbabane to Monrovia.

It is religion which constitutes a common bond throughout the nation in the Islamic Republic of Mauritania Last week in Nouakchott, two young Mauritanians provided a five-minute summary of the virtues of their religion. "Islam gives me everything I need," said one, slightly puzzled that this single statement had not instantly won a new convert. He was speaking on a personal basis; it had not been his intention to enunciate a national philosophy, but he may well have done so after all.

--- Linda Van Buren

Linda Van Buren is the editor of "African Business" magazine

The President's Speech: Economic Upswing to Continue

"A year of work for our people, of good rainfall for our country and of intense governmental activity" - that is how Coloncl Maaouya Ould Sid'Ahmed Taya, President of Mauritania, described the period between Dec. 12, 1985 and Dec. 12, 1986 - his second year in office.

Speaking in French at the Salle de Conférence de l'Avenue de l'Indépendance in Nouakchott on Restructuration Day (Dec. 12), he laid the overwhelming emphasis of his speech on economic matters.

The country's medium-term Programme for Economic and Financial Redress, he reminded the nation, has these three main objectives:

growth of four percent during the 1985-88 period; to balance the budget from 1986 onwards; and

to reduce the deficit on the current account of the balance of payments from 26 percent of gross domestic product (GDP) in 1984 to less than 10 percent in 1988.

in meeting these objectives, Mauritania has continued to improve its performance. From 25 percent negative growth in 1984, the economy returned to positive growth in 1985, chalking up a 3.1 percent rate, and the target of four percent was reached in 1986, thanks to increased agricultural production and an upnum in investments.

The balance of payments for the period of Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, 1986 registered a deficit of UM692 million, 2s against 2 shortfall of UM1,371 million for the same nine-month period in 1985. The deficit has, then, been virtually halved

number of reform measures economy's real growth sector.



Colonel Maaouya Ould Sid'Ahmed Taya.

out: an increase in cereal (producer) prices, a greater liberalization of many prices, a rehabilitation of public enterprises, and a rigorous rationalization of the public-sector investment

He cited the example of Sonelec, the loss-making national water and electricity supply company which is undergoing a rehabilitation with co-financing by the World Bank, France's Caisse Centrale de Coopération Économique (CCCE) and the Fonds d'Aide er de Coopération (FAC), and European investment and development banks.

Other studies should begin soon on further rehabilitation of the Nouakehott publictransport company STPN, the fuel-distribution firm SMCPP, the development organization Socogim, and the pharmaceuticals and cosmetics group Phar-

การณาก. Fishing, the President 20-The President pointed to a knowledged, has become the

to maintain real annual which have already been carried Maunitania's fishing fleet now comprises 127 vessels for deepwater fishing, of which 90 are equipped with freezing chambers, and another 50 boats operated by joint ventures compete for the pelagic catch. Fishing agreements with "friendly countries" permit 41 vessels to fish for specific carches like tuna, cod, lobster and shrimp. Improvements in the surveillance system have enabled Mauritania to police its own waters better. A reform of the

fishing code is now in progress. New developments in the fishing sector during 1986 have included:

 A canning and distribution network, with Danish financing, which will help expand the availability of fish caught by Mauritania's artisan fishermen over a wider area of the country.

• A system of "manitime credit," which will help artisan fishermen to finance their own development activities;

 Two new fishing companies which have been created with Tunisia and Abu Dhabi.

Fishing is now the most important single sector of the economy in terms of earnings.

In mining, the second-big-

gest sector in revenue earned. emphasis has been on increasing the efficiency of the umbrella mining joint-venture company SNIM, of which the Mauritanian government owns 70.39 percent, and on creating conditions that would encourage the exploitation of the country's other mineral resources. In the first nine months of 1986, SNIM was able to reduce its cost of production per ton of iron ore by five percent and its global expenses by 12 percent. Iron-ore sales in the same nine months reached a volume of 6.55 million metric tons and a value of UM7,988.88 million.

In agriculture, the sector gave priority to development spending. Now under cultivation are 244,000 hectares, of which 96,000 are minfed. Early estimates of cereal output in 1986/87, made in conjunction with the CILSS (Comité Permanent Inter-érats de Lutte Contre la Sécheresse dans le Sahel) and the FAO (Food and Agriculture Organisation), are on the order of 95,000 metric tons, the President indicated. This level, 58 percent above the previous season, represents 32 percent of the target set in the Programme for Economic and Financial Redress. The record harvest results from better

availability to producers, in

terms of both quantity and quality, of seeds, fertilizers, fuel and other agricultural necessi-(Continued on Page 11)

SOCIETE MAURITANIENNE D'ASSURANCE ET DE REASSURANCE

S.M.A.R.

(MAURITANIAN INSURANCE AND REINSURANCE COMPANY)

Avenue Gamal Abdel Nasser. P.O. Box 163, Nouakchott Telex: 527. Tel; 518-18, 526-50

A national company with a capital of 100 million Ouguiyas, S.M.A.R. is the only operator in the insurance sector on the Mauritanian market.

The company is involved in the preservation and protection of individual and collective property and heritage by offering all types of insurance (damages, personal insurance) and all forms of guarantees. Its successful operation in the insurance industry despite difficult operating conditions is undisputed.

In 10 years' business activity the company has achieved a five-fold increase in turnover, improved its solvency margin, which is now largely in line with international standards, trained a high quality technical staff, and contributed in a positive manner to the economic development of the country by the diversity of its investments and the size of its deposits.

S.M.A.R. enjoys confidential and privileged working relationships with the lrgest insurance and reinsurance companies in the world.

S.M.A.R. represents security within the country and credibility to the outside world.

C.N.S.S.

Caisse Nationale de Sécurité Sociale de Mauritanie

C.B.P. 390, B.P. 224, Nouakchott Tel.: 52029

A government agency for economic and social development set up to assist workers.



Mr. Kane N'Diawar, Director General, C.N.S.S.

Law 67 039 of 3rd February 1967 entrusted the National Treasury for Social Security (CNSS) with the task of distributing and paying benefits and allowances to workers and their families within the framework of the Mauritanian social security system.

The following are covered by our social security system:

- Workers subject to the Labour Code
- or to the Merchant Navy Code; Civil Servants
- Students in training colleges
- Trainees and probationers Apprentices

At the present time the CNSS manages the

- following three social security sectors: Family benefits and allowances
 - Pensions
 - Professional risks.

The CNSS also manages a health and social action fund, which complements the functions mentioned above, and intends to set up regional offices in order to improve the services it provides to its clientele.

Travel: Difficult, yet Infinitely Rewarding

Mauritania, certainly one of the world's last exotic locales, is a challenging destination for the hardy and intropid adventurer. Little infrastructure and few amenities make tourist travel difficult and time-consuming. However, for those with a sense of adventure, taking a trek in a four-wheel-drive vehicle to Chinguetti or traveling along unmarked paths to Qualata can weave the same spell of romance as did epic voyages of the past.

Few roads lead to Nouakchort, the capital of Mauritania. Most tourists either fly there or drive north from Senegal. There are few car-rental facilities so most tourists who intend inland travel drive their own vehicles, preferably hardy fourwheel-drive models. Nouakchott, capital since Mauritania's independence from French West Africa, roughly 25 years ago, offers little of interest to the tourist. The town, built for only 25,000, now supports close to one-half million, most in crude villages surrounding most of the capital.

The coastline, only three kilometers from Nouskchott, is yet unspoiled and undeveloped. It serves as a refreshing genaway spot from the heat and congestion of the city. Anyone with a four-wheel drive can cruise for miles north or south along the beach when the tide is down and pitch a camp before the sun

For those who wish to explore inland and see a way of life essentially untouched by the modern world, Mauritania has three distinct geographic regions, each attractive in its own right. The river zone in the south follows the Senegal River, a natural border. This narrow belt is currently the sole center of the country's agriculture. From there north to Aouakthott extends the Sahelian zone with Savanannah grasslands, once rich and wet herds of camel, goat and sheep



which sustained the nomadic

The Saharan zone, occupying the upper two-thirds of Mauritania, is characterized by shifting dunes, rock outcroppings and rugged mountain placeaus with elevations of more than 1,500 feet. Scant element. rainfall permits very little vegetation, although date palms are cultivated around the larger oases. This is the most barren and least traveled region of Mauritania, its landscape alternating between vast sand dunes and the rocky, flat surfaces of a lunar view.

A few sites inland attract the well-provisioned tourist. Chinguerti, the seventh holy city of Islam, is about a two-day drive northeast from Nouakchott. On the way there, one can veer off for an hour's drive to visit the oasis of Terfit, a slender cends a deep and narrow cleft

between two steep cliffs. Outside the shady grove is the heat and dust of the Sahel, but move a few feet inside and the atmosphere is moist and cool. At the base of the casis is a small village whose appearance differs little from a Neolithic set-

Chinguetti itself is a small town with a famous Islamic past. Some of its houses and its mosque date to the 13th century. Although its glory is long since faded, its library of Islamic illuminated manuscripts attests to the area's importance as a center of Islamic learning. The local marabout will open the small room with meralframed cabinets housing hundreds of these manuscripts dating from the 16th century. Under careful supervision the tourist may even handle them and marvel at the bold colors to enough to support the large belt of palm trees which as- the illuminations, still brilliant today thanks to the day climate.

The 13th-century mosque, with its minaret of dried brick and timbered supports, is typical of this period and its counterparts can be found in Timbuctoo. For about U.S.\$30, one can

hire a guide to the oasis town of Quadane. He will know not only the unmarked paths between the dunes, but also the mine fields left behind from Mauritania's involvement in Saharan war during the late 1970s. Quadane's mud-brick houses and narrow, winding streets lie atop a rocky crag. On one side is the old deserted town, reminiscent of an ancient city with crumbling walls and empty streets. At its foot are the imigated fields which support agriculture as well as the maditional goat and sheep herd-

Other sites include the ancient cities of Tichit and Rachid, both difficult to reach, even with a guide, but well

worth the effort. Qualata in the far southeast corner near the Malian border was another famous religious center and is primarily known for its unique style of decorative houses and courtyards. Unfortunately, as in many areas of Mauritania, its wells are drying up, forcing many to seek refuge in the larger cities to the west. Nouadhibou is the fishing and industrial capital of Mauritania and is best reached by air from Nouskchott. Just south of Nouadhibou is a fishing camp. In fact, the Mauritanian coastline boases one of the world's richest fisheries. For the avid

Atar, about one day's drive from Nouskehott, was one of the capitals of the Almoravid kingdom and a caravan base for the trans-Saharan salt trade.

fisherman, beach fishing alone

will provide an excellent catch.

Tourist facilities are virtually nonexistent. A few hotels operate in Novakehort, such as the Chinguetti, the El Sabah, the Park, the El Aman, and the newly opened Novotel. Inland, the tourist must be self-sufficient in drinking water, fuel and camping supplies. In the villages, however, Bedoui hospitality may provide some comforts for the weary traveler.

There are few paved roads, so driving is often rough and slow, and can be dangerous. Intense hear through most of the year necessitates carrying enough liquids to prevent rapid dehydration. The most pleasant months for any extended travel are November through April, although even then the sandstorms can be a problem.

If travel is difficult and the amenities few, the determined traveler will be well rewarded for his efforts by a first-hand glimpse of a way of life so untouched and remote. To the western eye, scienes such as a nomadic encampment or a herd of camels belong more properly in fiction, or on Hollywood sound stages.

- Derwood Staeben

Derwood Staeben is the U.S. Ambassador to Mauritania.

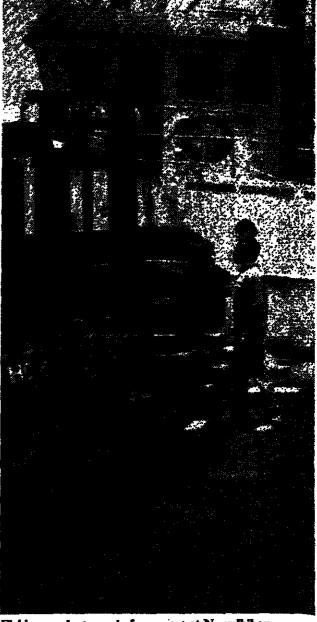
Mauritania: Strong Roots, Rich Culture

Mauritania sits geographically, culturally and, to a lesser extent, politically on the divide between the nomadic, Arabicspeaking region of the North and the more sedentary, agricultural black Africans of the South. This position made the country the crossroads for much of the trans-Saharan trade in slaves, salt and gold. As such, it reflects a large degree of ethnic diversity from the interplay of these two cultures over the contunes. Islam reached Mauritania by

the southward migration of the Senhadja Berber confederation of tribes in the seventh century. By the 11th century, indigenous black African peoples who originally inhabited the area had been driven south to the Senegal river or enslaved by the nomadic Senhadja. Around 1040, southern Mauritania was overrun by a group of islamic warrior monks (the Almoravids) who, during the rest of the century, enlarged their empire to extend into recent day Mauritania, Morocco, and much of southern Spain.

With the eclipse of the Almoravid empire, the Arabs began to dominate Mauritania despite the fierce resistance of the Berbers. Several groups of Yemeni bedouin Arabs turned south into Mauritania. They disrupted the trans-Saharan caravan trade and caused the routes to shift to the east, which in time led to the decline of Mauricania's mading rowns. By the end of the 17th century one particular group, the Beni hassan, dominated much of what is now Mauritania. The last effort by the native Berbers to oust the Arab invaders was the unsuccessful Mauritanian 30-years war, from 1644-1674.

The social structure established as a result has been maintained essentially intact to the present day. The descendents of the Beni Hassan warriors became the upper stratum of the



Fishing products ready for export at Novadhibou.

Maur language of the country. Many of the Berber groups, however, remained their social equals, even while they became political vassals. They turned to clericalism and produced most of the region's marabouts: the men who still serve as the repositories and teachers of Islamic tradition.

In addition to the predominant group of white/black Maurs, Mauritania roday is comprised of three African groups: the Toucouleur-Peul, Wolof and Soningke. Each has its own tribal language although French is the official language and Hassaniya Arabic the national.

Mauritania has been a recognized political entity with defined borders only since independence in 1960. From the early years of the present century until 1960 it was part of the larger region known as French West Africa, Prior to that time, portions of present-day Mauritania were included in political systems based in Northwest Africa and in the Niger basin. With the coming of the (Continued on Page 12)

MINISTERE DE LA PECHE ET DE L'ECONOMIE MARITIME

(The Ministry of Fisheries and Maritime Economy)

The development of the Fisheries Sector in Mauritania actually took off with the new policy on fisheries. That policy stipulated that the entire catch should be off-loaded at Nouadhibou. This inspired the provision of fishing tackle on a national scale and the setting-up of the Mauritanian Fisheries Marketing Board (MFMB). These are the three constituent elements of this new policy whose major objective is to ensure that the fishing sector wins through. Mauritania has very large resources of fish and, bearing in mind the periodic recurrence of drought, the world crisis and the war Mauritania had to put up with until 1978, these resources are vital for its development.

Indeed, the fishing policy has given a good account of itself since 1979 and has established its viability. There is of course still a great deal to be done to carry the policy to completion. For instance, there is the need to create the right environment, establish on the ground certain industries which will provide facilities for freezing the catch and exporting it in its frozen form, and stocking it as long as the market is favourable. There is every need to ensure that the problem of training of fishermen is tackled. Actually, the fishermen of Mauritania were denizens of a nomadic world. They now have to adapt to a new seafaring life and master the secrets of using novel equipment from abroad. Within this context, there is also the problem of developing the resources in fish, which must be tackled at a level which is tolerable. This is an imperative need which must be met if any premature depletion of fish stocks is to be avoided. Indeed, the fish population needs to be protected and shielded from predators who lie outside the country's ambit. This means constant supervision of Mauritania's coastline. Mauritania is bringing all its influence to bear on carrying through a number of projects designed to promote the rapid development of fishing. They relate to the following areas:

- 1. Naval repairs. As a matter of fact, Mauritania has a sizeable fleet and its Number One priority is to establish repair shipyards.
- 2. Infrastructure: developing the "Baie de repos" and Nouakchott harbour.
- 3. Industrialisation. Mauritania is striving hard to upgrade the fish caught, to ensure that it is exported either sliced or filleted. Hence the search for external partners interested in setting-up industries for fish processing at Nouadhibou.

It is clear that a new fisheries policy is being established, a policy which will be better structured than its 1979 prototype, and will be a substantial improvement on its predecessor, so far as it learns from the mistakes of the past. In point of fact, a sectoral study has been undertaken and financed by the Kuwaiti Fund. the World Bank, the French Economic Cooperation Fund, with supervisory staff supplied by FAO, working under the direction of a British Study Bureau known as the Crown Agency. In the light of the findings of that study, the broad lines and essential directions in which the new fisheries policy will operate, will be laid down. Mauritania intends to forge links with its partners, based on mutual respect and seriousness of purpose.

> For further information please contact the Ministry of Fisheries and Maritime Econony:

> Le Ministère de la Pêche et de l'Economie Maritime B.P. 137, Nouakchott Tel.: 52476 Telex: 595 MTN.





SOCIETE MAURITANIENNE POUR LE **COMMERCIALISATION DU POISSON**

The Mauritanian Fish Marketing Board



Cheikh El Afia Ould Mouhamed Khouna, Director General, S.M.C.P.

he Mauritanian Fish Marketing A Board has had encouraging results compared with the position prior to its establishment. Indeed, the year 1985 records a turnover of \$105 million for exports totalling 60,000 tons, a figure out of all proportion to the statistics of previous years.

SMCP's importance is felt at three levels: first, as regards payments balances, secondly from the standpoint of actual physical infrastructure, and also as it is reflected in the Public Revenue in income

from duties charged. The 1985 catch exceeded all expectations: 220 million as against economic and financial projections of approximately 250 million. This substantial improvement was maintained in 1986, and in the first six months of that year a steady increase of 70% was registered compared with the position in 1985. This gives cause for optimism, since the actual turnover also showed an upswing of 70%. During the first six months of 1986 prouction rose by 10%, as a result of a 25% increase in the fishing fleet. The

increase was due in the main to a price rise on the international market, since output from the leading competitors -Spain and Morocco - was fairly low, which meant that demand outstripped

supply. SMCP enjoys good relations of trust and comradeship on the foreign market. It has three large outlets, the largest being Japan, which absorbs 48% of the tonnage. Quite a few contracts were signed with Japanese firms, thus guaranteeing the sale of a substantial percentage of SMCP's output. The second market is the European market comprising Italy, Spain and Greece. It is a stable market with remunerative prices representing 25% of the tonnage.

The only fly in the ointment, so to speak, as regards SMCP's marketing policy is the African Market, which has failed to absorb the scheduled tonnage estimated at exactly the same figure as the tonnage for Europe. The problem is due to the purchasing power of the African countries and, especially, to shortage of transport, which is a definite constraint. Such a situation compels African States to buy in small quantities, which hardly justifies chartering a cargotransport. Add to this the fact that there are no regular lines of communication between Mauritania and Africa, and you have a major handicap. However, an attempt is being made to get round these difficulties by entering into stable contracts with serious-minded customers of substance who will become regular purchasers. In due course the problem will be solved.

Despite Road

Despite Roadblocks, Transportation Pushes Forward

For centuries, the principal means of transport in the area that is now covered by Mauritanix was the camel. The beast of the desert, which was known in Egypt from the age of the Ptolemies, and subsequently in other regions of northern Africa, probably arrived in the Western Sabara desert in the 2nd or 3rd centuries A.D. Historians agree that camel transport revolutionized the way of life of the Sanhadja nomads, who were the original inhabitants of the region (the Sanhadja are among the ancestors of the present-day Moors).

Up to the beginning of the 20th century the camel continued to reign supreme, although the horse, with its greater military uses, came to occupy second place. The original transportation links across the Sahara, many of which are still clearly defined, were all camel routes. It was only with colonization, after 1900, that other forms of transport came to the new territory of Mauritania The existence of the desert, and its impenetrability, as well as the fact that the territory was lightly ruled from St. Louis in Senegal until shortly before independence, meant that modem means of transport - such as road vehicles and aircraft came late. Apart from the small towns along the Senegal River on the southern frontier, the only urban center was Port Etienne, a mixed-cargo port with a famous old airstrip associated with Jean Mermoz and Saint-Exupcry.

Tarred roads mainly exist in the far south part of the country: of a total 9,000-km network of mainly low-quality roads, less than 2,500 km are asphalted. Some of these are subject to serious problems of sanding over, notably the section of the Trans-Mauritanian highway, sometimes called the "Highway of Hope," which covers 1,100 km from Nouzkehott to Nema in the southeast of the country, via Kiffa and Aioun el atrouss. Mauritania's other Zouerate is also connected by

mount of the

14., 1

most celebrated road (in the old days it was known as the French Imperial Route No. 1) is not asphalted. It goes north into Algeria, along the edge of the frontier of the Western Sahara, along one of the old sale caravan routes to the north. The key arrerial road from Nouakchort to Rosso will eventually form part of the ECOWAS coastal highway that will link Nouakchort to

road direct to El Rhein, for the than 11 million tons in 1974. movement of shift-workers resident in Zouerate.

The railway from Nouadhibou to the mining area is single-track (although there are facilities for trains to pass each other), and because of the risk of sanding over there is a maintenance team constantly on standby. Sand also imposes heavy wear and tear on rolling

Following fluctuations due to world recession, which hit the iron ore market in the late '70s and early '80s (in some years it was down to six or seven million tons) in 1985 ten million tons were exported from Nouadhibou

Activity at the fishing port (the PAN - the Port Autonome de Nouadhibou by stock. There are normally two Nouadhibou town) has been in



Although there are many technological advances in the transportation sector, the camel is still a widely used means of transport in Mauritania.

Lagos via all the coastal capi-

Mauritanias's only railway was acquired after independence, and was built to service directly the exploitation of the Kedia iron ore deposits in the north of the country. Opened with the mines in 1963, the railway originally ran from Port Etienne (now Nouadhibou) on the coast for 650 km to the specially created mining town of Zouerate. Twenty years later a 40-km spur was constructed from P'Derik (formely Port Gouraud) to the new El Rhein industrial area to enable the new Guelbs mining operation to start functioning; it was officially inaugurated in 1984.

or three trains a day (total train capacity is 10,000 tons of ore), which travel down loaded and return empty, although carrying produce equipment and passengers. Water is also delivered to people living alongside the track and also, absolutely essentially, to the town of Zouerare. The SNIM expects the capacity to be five trains a day by 1991 when the Guelbs scheme come fully into opera-

Nouadhibou has both a mineral port and a fishing port. The former, just inside Cap Blanc (ras Nouadhibou at Cansado), services the SNIM. From four million tons in 1965, the port saw an increase to more

constant expansion since the decision was taken in 1982 to unload the hauls of deepwater fish found within Mauritania's rich economic exclusion zone. In five years the haul more than tripled to over one million tons of fish, a remarkable performance. The capacity of the port could be further improved once it is dredged and the considerable number of wrecks raised.

Port facilities in Mauritania received an important addition in September 1986, when the new Chinese-built and financed deepwater port, the "Port de l'Amitié," was opened by President Ould Sid 'Ahmed Taya. This replaces the old wharf at Nouakchott, which had many unsatisfactory features and no

natural shelter. This added to the construction problems for the Chinese engineers and laborers; nevertheless, after beginning the project in 1980, they were able to finish it some seven months ahead of schedule. It was financed by a \$150million interest-free loan from the Chinese government, repayable over 50 years with a tenyear grace period.

The new port has a handling capacity of 500,000 tons a year, and one of its main virtues will be the elimination of the need to divert some 30 to 40 percent of traffic through Dakar during the winter months. It will also cut waiting time for vessels, and reduce the relatively high percentage of imported goods which were damaged on the barges which shipped them to the old wharf or when left on the piers.

The 585-meter port, which can accommodate three 10,000 to 15,000 hundred-weight vessels at one time, has been built very much for the future: its capacity is currently 40 percent more than the current needs of Noualchott and its surrounding area. It is envisaged that the port will be used to export gypsum and possibly copper in two or three years' time.

The port's commercial fishing potential is also being actively studied: the haul on the beach alongside the Sabah hotel near Nouakchott is estimated at about five tons per day. Mauritania's planners also see the port as servicing a wider regional area, particularly in Mali, if it is possible to find financing for a road connection between the region of western Mali around Nioro and Kayes to the Trans-Mauritanian highway at Nema. This could be an incentive not just to landlocked Mali in its search for alternative outlets to the sea, but could offer a stimulus to trade be-

The Senegal River ought to be a great transport arterial. In fact, it is more of a barrier, cutting Mauritania off from Senegal, than a vehicle for communication. The reason: for

tween the two countries.

many months of each year, the water level is too low to be navigable, a situation which has been even more chronic in the recent drought years. The possibly of using the river for shipping food and cash crops is something that will be looked at again once the two dams of the giant Senegal River scheme become operational.

The Diama Dam near the mouth of the river becomes operational shortly, and Mali's Nanantali Dam is due to open for business in 1988 or 1989. When the two dams are functioning it will be possible to regulate the waters of the river, and improve portions with a

view to navigation. At the mo-senger traffic it is an expensive ment there are three ferries, at Rosso, Bogho and Kaedi, but these are inefficient and unreliable. One immediate benefit of the completion of the Diama Dam is the road that runs along the top: for the first time, the Senegal River will be bridged, which will help immeasurably to improve communications southward to Senegal

Mauritania has had to develop air transport, because of the difficulties of communications in the desert, although sandstorms and other hazards make this form of communications unpredictable. Because of distances and insufficiency of pas-

proposition. Notwithstanding, Air Mauritanie, which has been in existence since shortly after the country's independence. maintains a service to the major Class B airports at Aioun el Atrouss, Akjoujt, Atar. F'Derik, Kaedi Kiffa and Mbout, as well as other sites. Nouadhibou has had a class A airport for years, and Novakchott became one in the 1960s, although the runway still cannot accommodate jumbo jets. (French financing has recently been obtained for this improvement.) Air Mauritanie also flies to Senegal

- P.H. Bistouri

Experiment in Democracy Generates Public Enthusiasm

Three weeks of intense campaigning culminated December 19 in Mauritania's first elections since independence in 1961. As promised by President Taya in the wake of a December 1984 coup, the ruling milicary regime has permitted municipal elections for city councils in Noualchott and 12 other large municipalities. Up to four slates with 36 candidates each were allowed to participate per municipality, with a subsequent run-off between

two top slates. Although political parties are still forbidden, each slate espouses a political program for developing local resources and providing community services. Public debate of local issues is encouraged, although debate of national issues is still not allowed. Each slate, represented by the color blue, white, rose or yellow, must be tribally and ethnically balanced to avoid factionalism and partisan politics. The regime insisted upon equal representation based on population estimates of the different ethnic groups for each municipality.

During the three weeks of campaigning, there were street rallies, demonstrations of sup-

port and party speeches. Flags proximately 50 percent turned were seen flying from houses blue slate took the lead with and businesses or attached to 22,000 votes, the white second vehicles. In a show of strength with 15,000, rose third with several parties rented long-bed 7,000 and the yellow last with transport trucks and hauled 4,500. hundreds of supporters around Nouzkchott in a convoy. In the final days each party led a march of supporters to the presidential palace to show their support for the regime which is nurturing this experiment in democracy.

104,000 registered voters, ap- of democracy in Mauritania.

identifying one's affiliation out in Nouakthort to vote. The

Since no party won 51 percent of the total, there was a run-off election between the blue and white slates on December 26. Blue gained 19 seats and white 17 seats.

If this first experiment in On election day itself, about democratic elections is succes-60 voting stations were open ful, the regime will extend the from 6:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m. political franchise to the small-Many voters arrived as early as er municipalities and has prom-4:30 a.m. in anticipation of a ised future elections at the dislarge voter turnout. Voting statistics and department levels. tions were crowded but orderly There is even street talk that and the day passed without in- legislative elections may be in cident. Some voters were un- the not-too-distant future. Alable to obtain their electoral though this tentative step tocards in time, but were allowed wards representative governto vote anyway upon presenta- ment is limited in scope, the tion of their electoral number regime has at least proven its and an identity card. Of the commitment to the evolution



MAUSOV-SEM

Société Mauritano-Soviétique de Pêche (Mauritano-Soviet Fishing Co.)

Semi-public corporation with capital of 11,390,000 UM Registered office: Nouadhibou Harbour Zone. P.O. Box 255 Telephone: 45299 Telex: 422 MTN
Representation: Nouskchott llot K 21. Telephone: 512-68

MAUSOV, in which the state of Mauritania is the majority shareholder, intends to participate actively in the economic development of the country, and has set itself the following objectives:

- Fishing for fish and other marine produce
- Development of shore-based storage and preservation facilities.

Following its investment programme, MAUSOV has already built and installed: A refrigeration plant at Nouadhibou, com-

- 2 cold rooms each with a storage capacity of 1500 tonnes (-25°C)
- Appropriate handling equipment and facilities

MAUSOV has also embarked on an ambitious medium- and long-term investment programme involving:

- Expansion and modernisation of its fleet
- . Construction and operation of a ship repair yard together with the necessary infrastructure and back-up facilities.

MAUSOV is expanding, industrially and commercially oriented company involved in the efficient exploitation and conservation of the national fishing stock and marine resources.

MAUSOV is an example of harmonious international co-operation and a dynamic force for integration of the regional economy.



BACKGROUND

LEGAL FRAMEWORK: BAMIS was established on 21 September 1985 as a joint stock company subject to Mauritanian law.

EQUITY:

- Subscribed capital amounts to UM: 500.000.000 • 50 per cent: AL BARAKA GROUP (jeddah)
 - 40 per cent: Private businessmen of Marritania
- 20 per cent: Central Bank of Mauritania.

GENERAL MANAGEMENT:

- CHEIKH SALAH ABDALLAH KAMEL Chairman of the Board of Directors
- Mr. AHMED SIDI BABA Deputy Chairman
- Mr. SIDI MOHAMED MOHAMED EL EMINE General Manager

SERVICES

All of RAMIS activities are conducted on a non-interest basis. The following services are provided:

RANKING SERVICES:

BAMIS performs all banking services both on its own behalf and on behalf of its foreign or domestic clients.

The bank receives funds in the form of entries into accounts and on the basis of compensating withdrawals and deposits. Deposits fall within the following categories: Call Deposits Accounts: funds are deposited with the bank which is authorized to utilize them. The bank

receives any profits and bears any losses. There are no conditions with regard to deposits and withdrawals. Non-Specific Deposit Accounts: funds are deposited with the bank by depositors wishing to participate in its financing of economic activities. In return depositors receive a set percentage of net profits in accordance with the conditions of the account in which they are recorded. Specific Deposit Accounts: funds are deposited by depositors wishing to authorize the bank to invest in a specific project or for a particular objective. The depositor receives a share of net profit generated by each

- b) The bank provides cover services on behalf of other banks and also notifies and confirms credits.
- c) The bank levels off accounts and finds suitable investment for any surplus funds collected by itself or similar financial
- d) BAMIS provides over the counter services for the purchase and sale of foreign currency at the going rate.

<u>rank al baraka mauritanian islamic</u> S.A. au capital de \$00.000.000 d'Ouguiyas

B.P. 680 - Avenue du Roi Faycal - Nouakchott Tél.: 514.24 - 522.66 - Telex: 535 MTN

République Islamique de Mauritanie

الجميسورية الاستبلامية الوريتسانية



SONIMEX

SOCIETE NATIONALE D'IMPORTATION & D'EXPORTATION CAPITAL: 304 million Ouguiyas

Registered Office: Avenue Bourguiba, Nouakchott-R.C. 253 P.O. Box 290 Nouakchott (R.I.M.) Telex: 561 MTM. Telephone: 514 72 (all departments)

MAIN FEATURES

1) SONIMEX is a semi-public corporation, 62% controlled by the state of Mauritania, which enables it in conjunction with the Ministry of Public Trusteeship to negotiate advantageous international contracts e.g. rice with Thailand, tea with the People's Republic of China.

The purpose of the company is to provide the country with basic foodstuffs and staples (rice, tea, sugar) and, by having a monopoly on importation, to control more efficiently the purchase price and ensure a regular income from customs dues for the treasury.

3) A distribution network covering the whole country; representation in all the regional capitals (including 14 agencies) and collaboration with the Chamber of Commerce enables SONIMEX products to be made available in all places and at all



 SONIMEX has a monopoly on the exportation of gum arabic; to this end and within the framework of the policy of regeneration of the gum industry adopted by the management SONIMEX is keen to support the action of the Ministry for Rural Development in the purchase of acacia trees and to encourage afforestation.

5) Controlling bodies: A Board of Administration, Governing Body and Board of Management that is experienced, conscientious and skilled in management techniques has turned SONIMEX into a model company in the national economy.

Economic Plan Takes Effect



Nouakchott's new Novotel, evidence of the country's forward-looking investment policies.

To stem Mauritania's current economic and financial woes. the government, under the auspices of the Ministry of Finance, is undertaking an ambitious and wide-ranging plan of

In 1985 a recovery plan was drawn up for formal recognition, an important step toward affirming Mauritania's credibility with the outside world. The resulting document, outlining a financial plan for the period 1985 to 1988, was submitted to an advisory panel of fund-granting agencies. Preliminary results were improvements in public finance and payments balances, as well as in the rationalization of investment policy. Mauritania did not set out systematically to program its needs, which are great in comparison with its limited natural resource endowment. Instead, it struck out upon a pragmatic line of action to ensure a better allocation of available resources and a wiser channeling of exter-

nal aid Mauritania has a number of pressing problems, including lows for such investment as

shortage of public finance, a deficit in payments balances, a GDP downswing in real terms and, consequently, a drop in the living standard of the overall population, due mainly to mismanagement. Hence the Recovery Program aims to correct mismanagement as well as to improve existing facilities: the first year of the Program will be devoted to a general rehabilitation of existing entities. With many projects, Mauritania is implementing a very ambitious, forward-looking investment policy, intespective of the recurrent costs of certain projects. This has undoubledly re-

long run. The second portion of the plan looks hard at the bottom line. Throughout the period of the Recovery Program, Mauritania intends to restrict new investments exclusively to ventures whose profitability is clearly demonstrated. The third portion, dealing with non-profitable follow-up projects, al-

sulted in some recent hardship,

but should be of benefit in the

necessary to improve social or educational services.

These are the three considerations which underly the formulation of the Program. They should enable the economy to grow at a rate of 3.7 percent in real terms, equal at least to the population growth rate. The plan should also regenerate public investment, thus enbancing profitability and, in due course, will reduce the public finance deficit and improve the balance of payments posi-

Mauritania was put on the right track in 1985: the targets set for that year were secured and even exceeded. The country managed to erase a substantial part of the public finance deficit of 100 million ouguiyas and posted a current surplus of over 150 million ouguiyas.

On the subject of payments balances, the current deficit was substantially reduced and GDP growth rate was 4 percent, very significant indicators of economic progression that year. The country recognizes that

there will be no magic solu-

tions. Improvement must stem from the political will to secure change in the country's economic and financial situation. As it happens, Mauritania can count on assistance from the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and the Arab Financing Agency, as well as multilateral sources such as the Arab Development Bank. Clearly, Mauritania is doing what is necessary, and is convinced that by unswerving allegiance to the course mapped out, it will by the end of 1988 be on the road to balanced growth, no longer failing to make a rational use of its available resources and expecting to lean indefinitely on foreign aid.

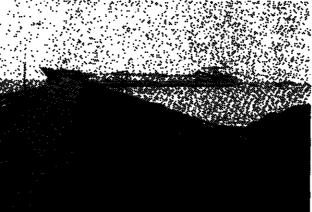
Mauritania's external debt has reached excessive proportions. To deal with the problem, the Club de Paris agreed to reschedule that debt, and a substantial easing has resulted. But it must not be forgotten that at the end of 1984, Mauritania piled up excessive arrears which were not rescheduled and had to be met. However, a settlement has been made - a rare event, considering the immense difficulties with which Mauritania has had to grapple.

In 1985 a meeting was held in Paris by the Advisory Panel on Mauritania. At that meeting fund-granting agents or agencies agreed to finance Mauritanis's Economic and Financial Recovery Program. The outlay totalled U.S.\$760 million in terms of technical assistance, help with projects and food aid. The government's aim is to improve the courry's economic

position and generate progress, so that Mauritania may secure a growth rate in the years ahead. The Monetary Fund as well as the World Bank also have their goals, namely to help chart the course of international trade and rationalize the country's exchange policy. The Bank has the task of financing development. But the Fund and the Bank are not the only factors in the policy of recovery. Other sources of financial support and guidance are the various Arab Funds, multinational Funds, multilateral banks, such as the Arab Development Bank, and the national financing organizations in the OECD countries.

Mauritania is a founding member of the Community of West African States (CEAO) and is convinced that it is essential for countries which cannot be legitimately described as strong, to combine and at the same time exert themselves individually. CEAO, like many newly established organizations, has had problems, but its proponents point to the organization's achievements as well as its perceived inadequacies.

Trade continues to be a problem for Mauritania, as well as among all the CEAO states. There are no continuous land, air or even sea communications, countries are large, and frontiers very long. These objective problems are among the major current concerns of the CEAO states, which are striving to lay the foundations for smoothly running and self-propelling regional cooperation.



Port at Nouadhibou. Trade continues to be a priority.

World's Largest Train a Big Success



The longest train in the world arrives in Novadhibou, Maurirania, every day at 10:18 a.m., give or take an hour. It ends its 18-hour, 616-km journey south and west from Zouérate, near the iron mines of Kedia d'Idiil and the Guelbs, carrying 217 freight wagons loaded with iron ore. The train can be as long as 2.8 kilometers (1.7 miles) and can pull up to 22,000 metric tons. Another train of similar length arrives

daily at 6:20 a.m. Also along for the ride are rwo or three tank cars carrying water for the city of Nouadhibou and, once a day, a passenger carriage which could carry 80 people but never does. Most of the train's passengers hitch rides on the goods wagons or on the roof, wherever they can manage, sometimes with a few sheep along for good measure.

The train is owned and operared by the Société Nationale Industrielle et Minière (SNIM), Mauritania's huge iron-ore company based at Nouadhibou and Zouerate.

The railway traction division alone employs 1,100 people. Most receive various degrees of training on the spot; a few have gone to France for more extensive instruction by the French National Railway SNCF.

The company expects to end 1986 with exports of 9.6 million metric tons of iron ore. This figure is up two percent from 1985's 9.4 million metric tons, but falls 8.6 percent sbort of the 10.5 million targeted for

On the journey inland the

train is empty, except for a few rank cars carrying fuel from the port up to Zouerate, so it weighs far less — an advantage, since the inland route to Zouerare, some 300 meters above sea level, is on an uphill grade. The engine workforce consists of 25 French-made Alsthorn locomotives and four U.S.-built General Motors units, all diesel-electric: the diesel fuels a generator, and then the locomorive's engine converts electrical energy to mechanical for traction pow-

SNIM is definitely in the market for five or six new locomotives in 1987, according to port and railway director Boughoural Moulaye Abasse. Financing to the tune of \$1.28 million, mostly from Arab sources, is complete. But any contenders would have to put together a pretty attractive offer in a hurry to bear the frontnumer, General Motors, If GM does win the contract, a few SNIM staff will go to La Grange, Illinois, for training.

A 15,000-square-meter workshop handles the maintenance requirements of the rolling stock. Locomotives can be given anything from quick checks underneath to complete dismantling.

"Our worst enemy bere is sand" a SNIM spokesman explains. It wears wheel surfaces irregularly; as a result, to prevent derailments, they have to be resmoothed much more often than their European counterparts. A tailway bogey's useful life is only one-fourth of what it would be doing the same work minus the sand.

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In 1985, SNIM imported 60 railway-wagon kits from South Korea and assembled them in the workshop at a rate of one per day. The company saved \$50,000 in freight costs alone, since the kits took up much less space onboard ship than fully built-up wagons would have re-

Admittedly, Novadhibou is a bit far away for most of the world's railway buffs, so not very many make the trip to see the world's longest train themselves. SNIM does, however, get many letters from railway enthusiasts all over the world requesting tickets to add to their collections.



MAURITANIAN SHIPPING AND FISHERIES PRODUCTS MARKETING COMPANY

ROMACOPP

Company capital: 16.000.000 Ouguiya (1). Company belonging entirely to the Mauritanian private sector.

INVESTMENT 180.000.000 Ougurya (2) fully invested in the form of the ownership and

operation of 5 freezer-trawler of total gross registered tormage of 1,632 GRT. AIMS To help promote the national economy by playing a leading role in the

- gradual takeover of the fisheries sector by Mauritanian interests and to
- To create a private saving sector in Mauritania which will permit the
- development and the consolidation of this process.
- To intervene directly in the marketing of fisheries products.
 To participate in the training of Mauritanian officers and sallors.
- PROGRAMME

Purchase of 15 freezer-trawler over 5 years period.

The construction at Nouadhibou (Mauritania) of cold storage plant with an annual capacity of 12 thousand M.T. with the possibility of later

expanding the plant. STRUCTURES

- Qualified technical and administrative staff. Presence at all levels (production, consignment, marketing, etc.).
 Offices at Novakchott and Novadhibou (Mauritania) and Las Palmas
- Annual production of 6.000 M.T. of deep-sea fish, the quality of the processing and classification of which is already well known and highly appreciated by customers.
- Regular supplies to customer Trade relations based on the Company's scrupulous respect of its
- Payments and profitability assured for all Mauritanians and foreign

FOR INFORMATION CONCERNING SOMEON.P. CONTACT:

In Mauritania: SOCIETE MAURITANIENNE DES BANQUES (S.M.R.) B.P. - NOUAKCHOTT Phone: 52602 - 52707 - 52968 Telex: 567 MTN

BANCO DE BILBAO Oficina Principal - Las Palmas de G.C. (SPAIN) Phone: 265500 Telex: 95341 BBLP E SATECO Luis Morote, 6 - 7° - Las Palmas de G.C. (SPAIN) Phone: 279313 - 279400 - 279507

NOUADHIBOU

Telex 96692 MESU E

ADDRESSES OF SOMACOPP. NOUAKCHOTT LAS PALMAS (SPAIN) B.P. 72 Luis Morote, 6 - 3° Phone: 51309 - 53139 Phone 2186 - 2189 Phone 27.22.97 Telex: 808 MITN Telex: 543 MTN Telec 96.692 MESU E

(1) About \$320,000 US (2) About \$3.500,000 US

Abroad:

OFFICE DES POSTES ET TELECOMMUNICATIONS

(Office of Post and Telecommunications)



Director General: 8à Abdoul-Fatah

The Office of Post and Telecommunications, under the aegis of the State of Mauritania, is engaged in the modernisation and development of its range of activities:

PROJECTS:

Type A earth station

International and national group centre

Type B earth station

Local and long-distance electronic telephone exchange for Nouadhibou

Local telephone network for Nouadhibou

Computerisation of certain posts and telecommunications services

Distribution centre for Nouakchott

Unit automatic exchange for Nouakchott

Telex switchboard for Nouakchott

Maritime coastal radio station Project "Sud" (directional radio link for the towns of Boutilimit, Aleg, Boghé, Kaédi, Sélibaby)

Zouérate earth station

Extension of the Novakchott local telephone network

Project "Nord" (directional radio link for the towns of Atar, Chourn, Chinquetti) Extension of the project "Sud" to Tidiikia and

Renovation of satellite stations

Total cost of projects: 1.7 billion Ouguiyas

SAMMA

SOCIETE D'ACCONAGE ET DE **MANUTENTION EN MAURITAINE**

(Mauritanian Lighterage and Handling Company)

BP 258 - NOUADHIBOU Telex: 433 MTM. Tel: 45 263/45 364/45 983.

ACTIVITIES:

Capital 100,000-000 UML

Consignment of goods Consignment of tankers Ship/Store handling Warehousing Sea & air transportation Customs

EQUIPMENT & FACILITIES:

Handling: 21 cranes (5T-11T-17 to 20 tonnes) Haulage: 20 trailers (14T-20T-24T to 32 tonnes)

7 tractors

1 lorry

Lighterage: 2 flat-bottomed boats (250-300 t)

1 lighter (250-300 f)

1 tug (150 hp.)

Approved by the Port Authorities for all shore handling operations in the Nouadhibou harbour

Agents throughout the world.

Employed by the Department of External Trade and Public Works & Industrialisation of Mauritania

REPRESENTATION IN MAURITANIA.

Norwegian Consulate S.G.S. Lloyd's Salvage Association.

Islamic Republic of Mauritania

THE FRIENDSHIP PORT **OF NOUAKCHOTT**

This port, with a capacity of 500,000 tons, will be made up of

a) WORK AT SEA - an access bridge 730m long and 13.5m wide

- a docking quay of 585m which can receive 3 ships simultaneously with a capacity of 10,000 to 15,000 tons. – a jetty.

b) LAND INSTALLATIONS: - 2 buildings, one for the Port Administration and the other

Koné ould Mahmoud Director General of the Maritime Establis Friendship Port, Novekchor

for the Police and Customs; A garage
An infirmary and a rest room for workers - 50,000 m² of tarred raised areas for the storage of products in

- Lighthouse: this is the highest part of the Port.

CONCLUSIONS

The putting into service of the Friendship Port, planned for 1987, will allow Mauritania to not only unload all its imports, but also, and above all, will give the land-locked countries of the subregion access to the sea.

Maritime Establishment and Project for a Deep Water **Port in NOUAKCHOTT**

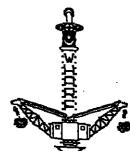
Created to meet the import and export requirements of our country and therefore reducing its economic dependence vis-à-vis foreign countries, the task of the wharf in Nouekchoti was to unload 50,000 tons annually, with this figure capable of being increased to 100,000 tons by the strengthening of existing

in 1968 the first extension of the Wharf took place for an investment of 83,081,704 UM from the EDF; the second took place in 1975 for an amount of 84,401,137 UM from the CIO and the last was to become a reality in 1981 with the construction of the cement-manufacturing docking wharf. This construction cost the Cement Company of Mauritania a sum of 12 million

Oguiyas.
After this last extension, the annual unloading capacity of the

In 1982, 325,442 tons were unloaded, of which around 94,336 tons of cament is the largest figure ever achieved since the building of the Wharf. E.D.F.: European Development Fund

C.I.O.: Crédit Industrial de l'Ouest (Industrial Credit of the West) (France).



TEL.: 514-53 516-15 B.P. 267-NOUAKCHOTT **TELEX 538 MTN**



President (Continued From Page 7)

agricultural extension and support services; and from "an ex- matters. Nevertheless, he enunceptional covering of materials ciated Mauritania's foreign poto protect crops against locusts, crickets and other various predators." Some 220,000 hectares were treated, the President indi-

challenges on the home front, (PLO), voiced his approval for

ties; from 2 strengthening of the President devoted almost his entire speech to economic licy clearly, if briefly. He expressed Mauritania's solidarity with the "struggle of the Namibian and Azanian peoples against the racist regime of Pretoria" and with the Palestine With so many economic Liberation Organization

negotiation as a means of settling the war between "the brother countries of Iraq and Iran" and, above all, endorsed the creation of a Grand Maghreb. "It is time," the President stressed, "that sacrifices be made for the common struggles of all the peoples of the region, that is to say, those against hunger, disease and ignorance."

Investment Outlook: Strong Opportunities, Favorable Incentives

Mauritania has an open economy, and Industry and Mines Minister Mahfoud Ould Lemrabort has issued a standing invitation to foreign investors to come to Mauritania to assess

the opportunities available. The local market is of modest size — the population is about 1.83 million — but much remains to be done in the area of import substitution, at a time when the will is there in the host country to make a go of local industries to add more value inside Mauritania. Priority would be given to ventures with a high degree of labor intensity, to create more jobs, and to those which stand to make the biggest contribution toward improving the trade balance.

Larger-scale investment op-

portunities lie in the exploitation of Mauritania's rich mineral resources, although the cost of these capital-intensive projects is also high.

Consortium de Recherches de Phosphate en Mauritania, owned by SNIM (51 percent), France's Bureau de Recherches Géologiques et Minières (BRGM) (40.9 percent) and others, has located 100 million metric ton of proven phosphate reserves in the Bofal and Loubboirs regions of southern Mauritania. Studies indicate that a 20-year exploitation of the reserves at a rate of two million metric tons of concentrates per annum would require a capital investment of U.S.\$63 million to bring the mine itself into production, \$24.7 million to build a treatment plant, \$4 mil-

lion to add a concentrate-drying unit, \$12 million to construct an electric power supply and \$4.5 million to build other support structures (1984 prices). Projected cost of mining is \$5.27 per metric ton of concentrate produced, while the cost of treating it would be \$4.32 per metric ton.

The catch: transport infrastructure is needed to get the phosphate output to a port of embarkation. Studies have identified five different transport options, including road baulage over 370 kilometers by truck, a 300- or 330-km railway, a 300-km pipeline to the port of Nouskthott, and river transport by barge 400 kilometers down the Senegal from Bababe to the Senegalese seaport of



The fishing industry is slated for growth.

The road option requires the least new initial capital investment (\$13 million in 1984 prices) but involves the highest variable cost (\$20 to \$25 per metric ton). The rail option requires the largest capital investment (\$160.2 million or \$239.1 million, depending on the route) but would leave the lowest variable cost (\$7.12 or \$5.04 per ton). The river-transport option, because it involves two countries, has the advantage of being eligible for regional development funding from international donors such as the European Development

The country also has exploitable reserves of sulphur near Nouzkchott and of copper in the south, in addition to those at Akjoujt already being mined.

Mauritania has an investment code dating from 1979 with two sets of regulations, one for investments of between UM10 million and UM200 million, the other for investments exceeding UM200 million. Exemptions from duty and taxes are more favorable to firms setting up outside Novakchott and Nouadhibou, and land is ceded free for industrial plants installed outside the two cities. Policy on remittance of earnings and proceeds of disinvestments is also spelled out.

_L.V.B.

Refinery Targets Success

The oil refinery at Nouadhibon up, and the refinery reopened in is to reopen at the "end of January or the beginning of During this period it processed February," according to a refinery spokesman.

per annum refinery, which reportedly cost the Mauritanian government U.S.\$148 million of its own resources to build, has a checkered past. It went politics. Conditions changed on into production in 1978 as part December 12, 1984." The curof the mining parastatal SNIM, but was soon shut down after President Moktar Ould Dad- ans the green light to put the dah was overthrown, in July 1978. Then in 1981, the Societé

SHIP POST CHOT

interested.

Jeep Wate

1982 with Algerian assistance. Algerian, Libyan and Nigerian crude, but it shut down again in The one million metric ton 1983, owing to "unavailability of crude oil."

The refinery's troubles, explained an Algerian source, have "something to do with rent leadership made the decision early on to give the Algerirefinery back into production.

The Algerian company Mauritanienne des Industries ENEP came in to undertake de Raffinage (SOMIR) was set repairs at a reported cost of

\$12.3 million. Those repairs have now been completed, and the refinery is ready to reopen by early February with another Algerian company, NAFTA, as operator.

Although the physical plant remains Mauritania's, the operating company is entirely Algerian. Under the contract, it will pay no tax for a period of five years; instead, the Algerian opcrators say, the advantages to Mauritania are the creation of 250 jobs, the security of a local supply of refined petroleum products, and a favorable effect on the balance of payments.

_L.V.B.

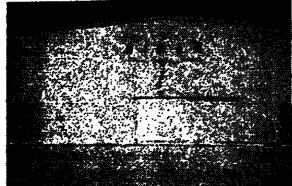


Transport is an important development sector.



Registered Capital: \$4,000,000 Registered Office: P.O. Box 301, Nouadhibou Tel: 45013 Telex: 408

Agency: P.O. Box 643, Nouakchott



The freezer plant at Nouadhibou

SIMAR

SOCIETE INDUSTRIELLE MAURITANO-ROUMAINE

(Mauritanian-Rumanian Industrial Company)

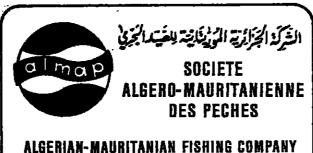
For the development and exploitation of aquatic resources

SIMAR was formed in 1980 by the political wish of two friendly countries, Mauritania and Rumania.

SIMAR is involved in the following main activities: high-seas fishing, coastal fishing, operation of ice trawlers, treatment and freezing of all fish produce, storage of all produce, and sale and marketing of fishing produce.

At present SIMAR operates a fleet of 10 'Super Atlantic' type freezer ships for pelagic fishing. The catches of this fleet are sold in Africa, Europe and Asia, and are marketed directly by

SIMAR also owns a factory capable of processing 45 tonnes of fish per day and with a storage capacity of 1800 tonnes of fish per day. A programme for purchasing ice trawlers to supply this factory is in an advanced stage.





President Col. Maaouya Ould Sid'Ahmed Taya and the President of Mall, M. Moussa Traoré visit ALMAP with Director General Ibrahim Ould Boidaha.

BUSINESS:

Catching, treatment, marketing and sale of fish produce.

Director General: Ibrahim Ould Boidaha Assistant D.G: Chaker Smaine

The new refrigerating plant that was inaugurated in 1985 at the fishing wharf in the Port of Nouadhibou means that ALMAP is an enterprise equipped with the latest and most efficient technology.

DETAILS OF THE PLANT:

- 2 freezing tunnels (40 tonnes/24 hours) - One 400 tonne warehousing facility (-24°C), with moveable shelving

- Ice-making unit (20 tonnes/24 hours) ALMAP has a large fleet: owned by ALMAP:

- 6 ice trawlers (22 metres, 100 TJB) - 5 freezer trawlers (31 metres, 345 TJB)

chartered by ALMAP - 9 ice trawlers (23 metres, 114 TJB)

- 7 ice trawlers (16 metres, 40 TJB)

MARKETING & SALES ALMAP exported 10,000 tonnes in 1985 and aims to export 16,000 tonnes of shellfish in 1986, principally to Algeria.

Furthermore, the ALMAP production of cephalopods, estimated to exceed 1,500 tonnes. is sold on the Japanese market.

P.O. Box 321-NOUADHIBOU Telex: 424 Tel: 45 148-45 301



البنك الموريت اني للتنمية و التجارة

BANQUE MAURITANIENNE POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT ET LE COMMERCE

Mauritanian Bank for Trade and Development Capital: 300,000,000 Ouguiyas Registered Office: B.P. 219, Nouakchott Tel: 520-61/511-56 Telex: 564 BADEC MNT

The Mauritanian Bank for Trade and Development plays an active role in development. Originally, its policy was based on the promotion of small-scale and medium-sized enterprises. Its scope was later enlarged to include the fisheries sector with a view to incorporating that sector into the National Economy, through the establishment of a National Fishing Fleet. In addition, 14 small-scale and medium-size enterprise sector projects qualified for finance from the World Bank. Three of these projects concerned the agro-food sector, three the service sector, two the energy sector and six various other sectors. As far as the fisheries sector is concerned, the Mauritanian Bank for Trade and Development is determiend to emerge as a pioneer in helping collect and develop fishing tackle, entering into undertakings for the purchase of nine vessels by serious-minded persons, solvent, morally responsible and with administrative ability.



Isselmou Ould Boye, Director General, BMDC

STAFF TRAINING

The Mauritanian Bank for Trade and Development sets great store by a commitment to train staff, which is part of its activity, and the provision of staff for this purpose as well as for follow-up activities, has led to the setting up of a "Training" service within the Bank. This service supervises and keeps an eye on the following activities:-

- Attendance at seminars.
- 2. Studies and Training sessions.
- 3. Teaching at the Banking Profession's Training Centre.
- 4. Activities in connection with Specific Points of Training.

The main correspondents of the Mauritanian Bank for Trade and Development are:-

New York: Citibank

Milan:

Tokyo:

Mantrust

Mantrust BNP - UTB - Mantrust

CNCA - UBAF - AL Saudi

Bank

Madrid: Mantrust Banco de Bilbao

Mantrust

Dakar:

Paris:

Frankfurt: D.G. Bank B.D.K. - Citibank

Banque Arabe Espagnole Abidjan:

BIDI.

As Desert Creeps Inward, Drastic Measures Deemed Essential

Mauritania's agricultural sector is undergoing an extended, deep-seated crisis: in the 26 years since the country's independence, the desert has advanced some 400 kilometers, and is now moving at the rate of 61 km a year. Much has been written and discussed on the acute problem of 'desertification' which affects all the countries of the Sahel, and anyone who visits the area can bear witness to the alarming nature of the phenomenon - strange circles in the sand where once there were baobab trees, driedup river beds, ruined and deserted villages, skulls of cartle lying in the sand.

Of all the countries of the Sahel, Mauritania is the one which is perhaps the most affected by the advancing Sahara, because it already is mostly desert. In 1960, the U.N. estimated that about 13 percent of Mauricania's land was non-desert. This is now down to between one and two percent. The country has had 15 years of more or less continuous drought, encompassing the great drought of 1973 which permanently reduced the size of the country's herds of cattle from 3 million to 1 million, and permanently altered the lifestyle of the previously normadic population.

It is estimated that in 1963 there some 85 percent of the population led a nomadic exis-



Irrigation dam at Foum-Gleita.

monly calculated at 25 percent, with 35 percent of all Mauritanians now living in towns. Most-populated is Novakchott, whose residents have increased in 25 years from next to none to half a million.

Even since 1980, it is calculated that the national cartle herd has dropped by 35 percent, and sheep and goats by 20 per tence. This figure is now com- cent. Only the camel herd of

around 700,000 has remained stable, although in the early 60s it also was estimated at more

The advance of the desert has also been reflected in cereal production statistics. In the 1960s, Mauritania's fertile zone in the south was capable of producing 120,000 tons of cereals (even then, only half the national requirement), but by the mid-1980s production was down to around 20,000 tons. This has inevitably increased dependence on food imports, in many cases in the form of international aid

This disastrous decline was the result of the cumulative effect of years of drought: in 1984 the Senegal River, on whose annual space most of the national cereal production depended, had its poorest flood season for the whole of the 80 years since records have been kept. But it set alarm bells ringing that Mauritania was in danger of ceasing to exist as an agricultural producer.

More and more, the Mauritanian government has made rural development a priority. In the present 1985-88 Economic Reconstruction Programme. major resources are devoted to the rural sector. After the disaster years of 1983 and 1984, the 1984-85 harvest was improved because of better rainfall in the area adjoining the river, which was reflected in a production of cereals (millet, maize, rice and sorghum) estimated at 60,000

River scheme. This involves the construction of two dams on the river, one near its mouth, at Diama in Senegal, which is now completed and only awaiting inauguration, and the other at Manantali in Mali, which should be completed before the end of the decade. Mauritania is involved in the project with Senegal and Mali, and has joined with these two neighbors in raising the funds for the project. Several Arab donors have been among the major contributors, as well as France, the EEC and the African Development Bank. One of the results of the

construction of Diama is to limit agriculturally hazardous saltwater tides upriver during the dry season. This phenomenon has been particularly bad in drought years such as 1983, when salination added to the havoc already caused by lack of rain in the valley. Diama will also permit the authorities to begin to regulate the flow of the river, and open the door to reclaiming land for agriculture through irrigation. Although ecologists have raised alarm bells at possible environmental hazards, as well as the development of diseases, the possibility of ensuring the vital agricultural production from the lands alongside the Senegal River in Mauritania, even in drought vears, has remained an imperative for the Mauritanian authorities. When the Manantali Dam (which, unlike Diama, is a hydroelectric dam as well as irrigational) comes into operation, it is estimated that as much as 120,000 hectares of land on both sides of the river



These Mauritanians are trying to stabilize shifting dunes.

may be reclaimed for cultiva-

In the meantime, a smaller reservoir/dam at Foum-Gleita on the Gorgol Noir (an important tributary of the Senegal River that runs northward into the Wana hills of the Assaba plateau) was formally inauguraed at the end of 1985. At normal capacity, the reservoir contains 500 million cubic meters of water, and is being used to irrigate a region of 3,600 hectares, of which some 500 have been cultivated.

The project has been beset with difficulties, notably the opposition of a local traditional ruler, as well as the difficulty of persuading peasants to return to cultivation in an area that had been abandoned. There

were also financing problems, which involved a substantial scaling down of the project, which was originally intended to have a perimeter of up to 7,000 hectares. However, informed observers now believe that it is possible that the Fourn-Gleitz perimeter could preduce cereals in the quantity of anything from 15,000 to 25,000 tons per annum, or at least 10 percent of the 1986 cereal deficit. The government plans to resettle some 50,000 people (7,000 to 8,000 families) in the areas. The scheme also envisages a small freshwater fish production industry.

Apart from Fourt-Gleita, 2 number of donors are now assisting the Mauritanian government in different areas. For example, the World Bank has recently agreed to finance two separate schemes. One of them is for \$8.2 million to partially finance 77 irrigated plots of 20 bectares with a view to production 10,000 tons of grain, More recently the Bank joined with the African Development Fund and OPEC Fund in a scheme to boost the livestock sector, through the training of herders, the slowing down of the deterioration of pastureland and the increase of herd productivity. For this, 15 pastoral cooperatives are to be set up, and analysis of livestock production systems is to be carried out in the framework of a national livestock policy.

The public livestock services will be strengthened by the rehabilitation of infrastructure, training of staff and improved management of land and water. The whole scheme, including

the input of the government as well as the livestock owners is costed at more than \$18 million, but it is an example of the concentrated effort currently going on to rehabilitate different key elements in the rural

In all the talk of the country's fertile southern tip it is sometimes forgotten that there are three important oases in Agant and Assaba-Hodh covering a total of 5,000 hectares. About 230,000 people, one-seventh of Mauritania's total population, lives there. They region produces a variety of crops, from corn and barley to sweet potatoes, but particularly notable are the 1.5 million date palms, which produce over 150,000 tons of dates annually.

But again and again, Mauricanian agriculture returns to the central theme of fighting 'desertification.' President Ould Taya, in a recent interview with the EEC-ACP Courier in Brussels, managed to strike a note of defiant optimism, in the face of so much prevailing gloom on this subject: "We think the battle will be hard, but it has not been lost," he is quoted as saying The stress is very much on cooperating with Mauritania's Sahelian neighbors in the context of CILSS. All in all, it is calculated that some 21,000 hectares of trees need to be planted every year in order to reverse the desertification trend, which is currently threatening the breadbasket along the river. And the resources needed for such a program would be tremendous.

_P.H. Bistouri

SOCIETE ARABE MAURITANO IRAKIENNE DE PECHE ARAB-MAURITANIAN-IRAQI FISHING COMPANY (S.A.M.I.P.)

Company with a capital of \$20,000,000

The company is 100% state-owned, and was set up in 1979 under the terms of an agreement signed by representatives of

both countries. The company is involved in fishing and related activities in Mauritania: production, treatment and sale and marketing of fishing

The company's investment programme essentially covers the following sectors:

 Shore-based infrastructure (factory) and ancillary installations)

This programme extends over 10 years and has already been initiated.

P.O. Box 289 Nouadhibou Telex: SAMIP 431 MTN

51% Mauritanian shareholding 49% Iraqi shareholding

 Acquisition of appropriate equipment, plant, etc.: trawlers, freezers, refrigerators and ice-making facilities.

Mauritanian nomads await government provisions at their camp,

Message from the President of the Military Committee for National Safety, Head of State. Colonel Maaouya Ould Sid'Ahmed Taya

On 12th December our country celebrated the second anniversary of the 12th December 1984, the date when the Military Committee for National Safety decided to restore peace and order to the country in order to save it from the decline and chaos that was threatening its very existence.



President Colonel Maaouya Ould Sid 'Ahmed Taya

This was why the participation of all citizens social recovery will decide the happy outcome of the efforts made by the public authorities. The results hitherto give grounds for optimism: re-lationships of trust are being established with fraternal countries and close friends, the credibility and respect of state commitments and agreements is being established, the quietude of the citizens and the respect of liberties are recognised, and a programme of economic and financial restoration is being implemented

This programme, whose validity and seriousness are incontestable, is being encouraged outside the country, and requested and supported inside the country. The programme aims to channel all the forces of the country and put them effectively in the service of the economic and social development

of the state. It is within this context that the Military Committee adopted during its extraordinary meeting held from 4th to 6th August 1986 the draft proje setting up the communes. In this connection, it is a matter for the National Directorate to emphasise once more its desire to implement the process of democratisation in the life of the nation.

As regards our external policies, the first task of the Military Committee was to restore our relations with all our fraternal countries and friends. In particular, relationships of fruitful cooperation will

from now onwards link us to all our partners in the Arab Maghreb

Being a key country between the north and south of the African continent, Mauritania is conscious furthermore of the nature of its relations with the Arab and African world and of the role it has to play in bringing together these two complementary worlds. Being a meeting ground and cross-mads of fruitful exchanges, Mauritania has in fact from a very early time played a predominant role in the spread of Islam and Arab culture throughout Africa. The fame of its philosophers and learned people is well known as far as

Our country should put its traditional vocation at the services of strengthening friendship, under-standing and solidarity between peoples. Within the context of inter-African cooperation, our task is to suppress particularisms in favour of community interests by strengthening, for the purposes of unity and solidarity, regional and sub-regional development areas and units by the better in-

tegration of our complementary econom Within this framework our country will soon be hosting the CEAO summit meeting of which I am the president in office. I should like to take this opportunity to reaffirm that my country is prepared to spare no effort for the success of our regional organisations so that they can stand as an example of cooperation and integration for the greatest good of our respective peoples. In this way we shall have understood the direction and scope of our destiny, that we must together face the demands of a troubled and turnultous period in our history with courage and determination.

It is also our constant wish and our readiness to work without relaxing within the framework of the Arab League, the OAU, the Organisation of the Islamic Conference, the Movement of Non-Aligned States, the UN, as well as in all those other institutions of which we are members, for the purposes of controlling and settling international conflicts by peaceful means.

causes of justice, freedom and independence throughout the world. I should like to take this opportunity to pay homage to the valiant Palestinian people as well as to the peoples of Namibia who are still fighting to

Our position in this regard is absolutely clear.

We shall continue to support and maintain all

recover their freedom and independence. wish to reiterate to them and to the other peoples that the Islamic Republic of Mauritania is prepared to devote all its efforts on behalf of its fraternal countries and friends in order to advance just causes in the world.

(Continued From Page 8) Strong Roots

French, shortly after 1900, the population was gradually obliged to give up slave trading and warfare, although armed clashes between French soldiers and nomed warriors continued through the 1930s. Sedentary black African peoples began about the same time to trickle back into southern Mauritania, the area from which they had been expelled in earlier years by aggressive Maur nomads.

tons. Under the ERP, further

funds are to be allocated to

water engineering, in an effort

to establish greater control over

water resources to enable the

country to better face crippling

drought. More resources have

been devoted to the National

Rural Development Company

(SONADER), and sundry

schemes for improving output,

such as the fixing of incentive

prices, agricultural credit facili-

ties, improved extension ser-

vices, and the purchase of sur-

At the center of long-term

plans lies the ambitious Senegal

plus production.

A major modification of the social structure in the 20th cencury has been caused by this influx of non-Arabic speaking black peoples from the south. Many of them have settled north of the Senegal River, and only since then have entered the government and socicty of the new Mauritania at every level. A reaction to this has been recent Maur pressure towards Arabization of all aspects of Mauritanian life including law, language and dress. The resulting split between those who see Mauritania as an Arab country (mainly Maurs) and those whose seek a more diverse. Pluralistic society (mainly black African groups), is one of the most pressing social and political challenges facing the country today.

Mauritania's political orieneation and affinities lie with their Arab neighbors to the north. Hence, they belong to the Arab League and the Organization of Islamic Conference and can be expected to vote with the Arab bloc in international forums. As a reflection of their black African ties, they also belong to the Organization of African Unity.

Mauritania bocame self-governing as the Islamic Republic of Mauritania in November 1958, and shortly thereafter began the process of transferring its administrative services from Saint-Louis, in Senegal, to the new capital at Nouakchott. Mauritania became independent on November 28, 1960. The constitution, adopted in 1961, replaced the former parliamentary type of government with a presidential system. Moktar Ould Daddah, elected the first president in 1961, was

re-elected in 1966, 1971, and again at the age of 51 in 1976. On July 10, 1978 Ould Daddah was overthrown in a bloodless coup d'etat. Power was then assumed by the military committee for national recovcry (CMSN). For the next two and a half years power shifted among various members of the Military Committee of National Salvation (SMSN) as the CMSN came to be called. The CMSN remains committed to the establishment of democraric reforms and early in 1902 developed a plan to move gradually to increasing civilian participation in national decisionmaking.

In another bloodless coup, on Dec. 12, 1984, the CSMN was rearranged with President Iaya at the helm. His regime is committed to improving racial relations and promoting democratic elections as promised in the wake of the coup. In keeping with this, Mauritanians are experiencing their first-ever free elections in 13 municipalities for city councils and mayors. Up to four slares with 36



The culture of rice is relatively new to Mauritania

candidates each are allowed to participate. To ensure equal representation by different ethnic groups and to avoid partisan politics based on ethnicity, slates must be balanced according to the respective proportions of each group in that municipality. Although political parties are still forbidden. each slate functions similary to

a party with its own program for promoting development and improving social services to the community. The election campaign formally opened

Elections could be extended to the smaller municipalities throughout the country. There is even street-talk that legisla-

tive elections are in the not-toodistant future. Although the government of Mauritania is moving slowly and cautiously towards representative government, it is surely a welcome move in the right direction, and as such, is an exciting event for observers from the older democracies of the West...

INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 31. 1986-THURSDAY, JANUARY 1, 1987 **

Companies cannot

rely just on foreign

Many U.S. Firms Fail to Post Is Given The Right Man Overseas

By ELIZABETH FOWLER New York Times Service

EW YORK - Some U.S. companies are not capitalizing on opportunities to sell more goods and services abroad, according to Egon Zehnder, a large worldwide management recruiting firm. It commissioned a telephone survey of 100 top managers of major companies and 67 percent agreed that there had been a failure of top management to "seize opportunities available." Further, 66 percent agreed that U.S. managers were "woefully ignorant about foreign mar-

Perhaps the situation has even worsened with the amouncement this winter that the Sears World Trade unit had been

virtually disbanded, with 300 people losing their jobs. Four years ago, when it was estab-lished, the trading company boasted that it would soon compete with such giant world trade organizations as Mitsu-bishi and Mitsui, both Japa-

nationals as their managers abroad. "Sears might have succeeded if they had stuck with it longer," said Charles W. Sweet, a

partner at A.T. Kearney, a management consulting and recruit-

He agreed with the findings of the Egon Zehnder survey that many chief executives — especially those at middle-sized and small concerns — were not aware of recruiting problems they would encounter in finding globally oriented managers and were not doing enough to train such managers now.

The Egon Zehnder survey, limited to companies that had at least one foreign subsidiary, also found that 96 percent of the respondents agreed that over the next five years "their companies' ability to compete against foreign firms is essential to long-

FI THE SURVEY showed that few companies had managers abroad who could fluently speak the languages of the countries in which they were stationed. Fifteen percent of the companies answered that they had no such managers, and a third said that 40 percent or less of their overseas managers could speak the language.

"We wonder how a manager can assess business opportunities in a foreign country if he does not speak the language and has little knowledge of the culture," said Kai Lindholst, managing partner of Egon Zehnder. "Management by walking around, visiting foreign operations and keeping in touch by telephone is

Companies cannot rely only on foreign nationals as their managers abroad, he said, adding that corporations need top managers who can deal skillfully with the foreign aspects of the

Mr. Lindholst thinks that companies will have a hard time finding good managers for world trade operations because so few are being trained now by assignments abroad. Yet, he pointed

out, 62 percent of the respondents indicated that in their future hiring, a command of foreign languages would be prized.

"Such managers will not be available," he said. "The few that are qualified will be working for companies with well-established international units" — including, for example, International Business Machines Corp.

When companies have good managers for foreign assignments, they sometimes fail to cultivate them. Often when these managers come home they are disillusioned because there is no place to put them, and they are used to the pace of life in a foreign setting, said Mr. Sweet of A.T. Kearney.

I talked to a 35-year-old guy recently who had been president of a foreign subsidiary in the Far East," Mr. Sweet said. "He was brought home from the Far East, where he managed 5,000 See MANAGER, Page 17

Currency Rates

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MD-11 Jet **Go-Ahead**

52 Orders Cited By McDonnell

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatche LOS ANGELES - McDonnell Douglas Corp. directors have issuached the long-stalled program to build the MD-11 wide-body, three-engine jetliner, a larger ver-sion of the veteran DC-10.

"We have been authorized to proceed," a McDonnell Douglas spokesman said after a special board meeting Monday at the company's headquarters in St. Louis during which 52 firm orders were announced. "They start work immediately.'

At a news conference on Tues-At a news continue on lung-day, James Worsham, president of the company's Douglas Aircraft Division, said McDonnell Douglas expected to sell 350 MD-11 jets by

the year 2000. Mr. Worsham said that in addition to 12 customers who have already placed the 52 orders and takca 40 options for the aircraft, McDonnell Douglas was negotiat-ing with 17 more customers. These include United Airlines' parent, UAL Inc., and American Airlines' parent, AMR Inc. He placed the value of the orders

and options at \$9 billion. Wall Street analysts said Mc-Donnell Douglas's cash outlays for the program would weaken earnings growth for at least the next

A company spokesman said Mc-Donnell Douglas would spend up to \$1.4 billion by the time the first MD-11 rolls off the assembly line in early 1990. This includes \$500 million for development costs and the rest for tooling, inventory and

The new plane, like its forerunner, will be produced in Long Beach, California, in a program that will mean thousands of new jobs in Southern California during

the next few years. In Greenwich, Connecticut, Rolls-Royce Inc., the U.S. unit of Rolls-Royce Ltd., said it was nego-tiating to sell engines for the MD-11. The company said it planned to complete an agreement in early See MD-11, Page 15

Shipping: 'A Piece of Ice in the Sun'

As Freight Rates Slip, Some Boats Go for Scrap

By Nicholas D. Kristof New York Times Service HONG KONG — This shipping center mourned last month as T.Y. Chao sold his collection of jade, lovingly assembled over a lifetime, to help pay his ship-ping company's \$850 million in debts.

Mr. Chao, whose Wah Kwong Shipping & Investment Co. is undergoing a painful restructuring with creditor banks, raised less than 510 million from the

sale of his jade.
It was a reminder that an industry that created so many fortunes in the past is now erasing

them at a dizzying pace.
From the port of Los Angeles to the docks of Liverpool to shipyards in South Korea and Japan, the shipping world has been turned upside down by five catastrophic years of tumbling freight rates, rising costs and de ining values of used ships. While the problems are rooted

in a cyclical excess of capacity, many executives say that the current downturn is so deep and traumatic that the industry is

changing permanently.
"Shipping is like a piece of ice under a hot sun," said Frank W.K. Tsao, chairman of International Maritime Carriers, one of Hong Kong's biggest shipping

"There used to be hundreds of ship-owning companies in Hong Kong. Now, out of every 10, eight are bankrupt. And the sur-

vivors are badly wounded." Just last month, McLean Industries, an American company whose U.S. Lines unit is one of the world's largest container shippers, sought protection from its creditors under Chapter 11 of the U.S. bankruptcy code as it worked out how to pay its debts.

Japan Line Ltd., one of the biggest tanker operators in the world, asked its bankers for help this month in reorganizing the Ships that were built for \$50

million a half-dozen years ago sometimes are sold as scrap for earned \$20,000 a day on a charter now are happy to accept



Kong shipping magnate, who is buying vessels at rock-bottom prices.

\$5,000 a day. And just Monday, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development reported that new orders for ships fell 33 percent in the first nine months of 1986 compared

with the 1985 period. In October 1973, the freight charges of a crude-oil cargo on a supertanker voyage from the Gulf to Western Europe amounted to 106 percent of the value of the cargo; by last year, the freight rate had fallen to 3 percent of the oil's value.

Tanker freight rates and the prices of used tankers have risen somewhat since then, and some

shipping executives say they believe that the worst is over. Last summer, some ships were

on the way to scrap yards when they were called back in midocean because of rising tanker freight rates and ship prices. Rates and prices subse dropped again, although not enough to kill the optimism among tanker operators.

But many executives and analysts note that shipowners have often clutched for signs of an

These experts say that demand cannally will catch up with the See SHIPPING, Page 17

Commodities Push Indicators Up 1.2% in U.S.

WASHINGTON — The U.S. ernment said Tuesday that its main barometer of future economic activity shot up 1.2 percent in No-vember from October, the largest

increase in seven months, largely on price changes for lumber, iron and steel scrap and other sensitive commodities. The Commerce Department said the gain last month in its Index of Leading Indicators was more than double the revised 0.5-percent in-

crease in October and the biggest since a 1.2-percent rise in April. The October gain was originally reported at 0.6 percent. Analysts, however, cautioned against reading too much into the

November gain, contending it was more a reflection of short-term economic activity than an indication of future strength. Economists believe that while

the economy is performing well at present, it will slow down substantially early next year as the new tax law has an adverse initial impact. The biggest contributor to the November improvement came from a rise in prices for raw materials, particularly humber, iron and steel, aluminum and cattle hides. Rising commodity prices are thought to forecast higher demand

and, thus, faster growth. But analysts noted that rising prices can also signal a pickup in inflation, which would be a drag on economic growth.

It was the second consecutive month that the index's strength came from a big jump in commod-ity prices. Without the price rise, the index would have been up only 0.7 percent in November.

In all, eight of the index's 11 barometers gained last month: stock market prices, average work week; orders for business equipment; building permits, and money supply. Also providing strength were a change in delivery times on business orders and a drop in initial unemployment claims.

Three barometers held back growth in the index: a drop in business and consumer credit, manuNew-Home Sales In U.S. Declined 2.2% in Month

The Associated Press WASHINGTON — U.S. sales of new homes fell 2.2 percent in November, marking the seventh decline in the last eight months, the government report-

ed Tuesday. The Commerce Department said new single-family homes were sold at a seasonally adjust-ed annual rate of 661,000 units in November following a re-vised 7.8-percent decline in Oc-

Since they reached 924,000 units in March, sales have declined in every month except September. Even with the con-tinued decline, total sales for the first 11 months of the year are running 9.2 percent ahead of the comparable 1985 period.

The sales of new homes are in contrast with sales of existing homes, which hit an annual sales rate of 3.92 million units in November, the highest level in seven years.

goods and net business formation. The department said Tuesday that beginning with the February index, it would drop net business formation from the index. "This series has deteriorated as a measure of change" in the number of American businesses, it said.

The 1.2-percent rise was slightly

igher than most private analysts had expected. But economists cautioned that much of the growth reflected a last-minute buying spree by businesses and consumers who are rushing to take advantage of expiring tax breaks before the new tax law takes effect on Jan. 1. Many analysts believe that the

economy, as measured by the gross national product, the total value of goods and services, is growing at close to a 3-percent rate in the curfacturers' orders for consumer rent October-November quarter.

Soviet Biggest Borrower in First Half, BIS Says

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches BASEL - The Soviet Union led the list of borrowers from international banks during the first half of 1986, according to a survey published Tuesday by the Bank of International Settlements.

The Soviet Union secured \$2.3 billion in new funds from the reporting banks in 17 Western countries, most of it in long-term loans, according to the institution, which acts as a bank for central banks. Among East European borrow-

ers. East Germany and Hungary followed with \$400 million each in Claims on Poland, the biggest East European debtor, declined by \$500 million. The bank said that

the decrease was largely "a result of lion. In addition, Iraq and Indone-write-downs and transfers of sia obtained "substantial new cred-lion while reducing its unused credclaims to export credit insurance

"strongly reduced their deposits with the reporting banks" during the first half of 1986, the bank said.

"and in the legs in all of 1985, reduced its banking debts by \$1.7 billion, with repayments affecting only short-term credits.

The report confirmed earlier evi-

Claims on OPEC countries declined by a net \$1.7 billion. Decreases in the loan burden of Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Kuwait, Nigeria and Venezuela set

Iraq was the principal OPEC borrower of new funds at \$900 million, followed by Algeria at \$800 million and Indonesia at \$300 mil-

it facilities," the survey said. China, which borrowed \$3 bil-

Members of the Organization of lion in the last half of 1985, reduced The report confirmed earlier evi-

dence of a decline in new lending by major banks to heavily indebted

The Philippines, at \$500 million, and India, at \$400 million, were the only sizeable borrowers of new

Argentina was the principal bor-

tive subject of government staff sal-

Some economists believe that

1987 spending at about 140 billion

riyals, by calculating to cover a deficit of 20 billion to 25 billion

riyals through drawing down of re-serves or by not spending all bud-

One economist said the capital-spending budget could well be trimmed further in mid-year, but

added that education and health projects would be less likely to be

Austerity, Saudi-style, followed

get funds appropriated.

lion while reducing its unused cred-it facilities by \$500 million to \$1.5

\$800 million, on Brazil by \$700 million and on Colombia by \$400 million, the BIS said.

But undisbursed credit commit ments expanded by \$800 million to Mexico, \$900 million to Brazil and \$400 million to Colombia, according to the survey.

If the distortion caused by a weaker dollar were eliminated and other technical adjustments were made, net lending actually fell \$1.7 rower of new funds among Latin billion in the first half of 1986, the (AP, Reuters)

The desk diary that picks up and goes with you

Half your life's story —or even more — is inscribed on the pages of your desk diarry. Yet when you travel or go to meetings, most desk diarres are too cumbersome to take

along.
That's why the International Herald Tribuneconstantly alert to the needs of busy executives - had this desk diary especially designed for its readers. Bound in luxurious silk-grain black leather, it's perfect on your desk, offering all the noting space of any standard desk diary. Yet pick it up and you'll find it weighs a mere 340 grams (12 oz.). No voluminous data and statistics are included in this diary, but on the other hand a removable address book

saves hours of re-copying from year to year.
Diary measures 22 x 15 cm (8.5 x 6 in.), fits easily into
the slimmest attaché case, and has gilt-metal corners, gold page edges and elegant French blue paper. Personalized with gilt initials on the cover, it's a marvelous gift for friends, business contacts and associates. (Note that quantity discounts are available.)
Please allow 30 days for delivery.



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Fahd's Speech Indicates Capital Spending Will Be Cut

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Sources: Bonous du Benellur (Brutants); Bonco Cemmerciale Hallona (Milan); Bonquo No-fonde de Paris (Paris); Bank of Takyo (Takyo); IMF (SDR); BAH (dinar, riyal, dirham); Gospark (ruble), Other data Iran Reuters and AP.

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MANAMA, Bahrain - Saudi

Arabia is ready to unveil a tight budget, but it is clear that cuts will be aimed at capital spending and will not affect food subsidies or sensitive areas of social welfare, economists said Tuesday.

King Fahd, in a speech Monday

ahead of detailed publication of 1987's fiscal planning, spoke of a "reduction" in the budget, but stressed that it would be acceptable One economist said, "It is clear that Saudi Arabia is trying to cut, but without hurting the people."

The Saudi cabinet ratified the budget Monday, but did not make

were twice postponed because of falling oil prices. redefined to coincide with the Gregorian calendar. The last fully budgeted fiscal year, on the Islamic calendar, ended on March 10, 1986. During the hiatus, government spending was calculated on a

month-by-month basis. Only the publication of complete figures, which is expected Wednesday, will show the extent to which Saudi Arabia is prepared to cut spending and minimize the drain on reserves caused by three consecutive years of budget deficits caused by falling oil revenue. In the last year, oil prices declined 50 percent to average under \$15 a barrel.

But economists said the tone of King Fahd's statement clearly indicated that further cuts would probably fall on capital expenditure. He said capital spending in the coming year would probably total 50 bil-lion riyals (\$13.3 billion). Spending in this sector has been

declining as major infrastructure projects in the kingdom have been completed. But in the 1985-86 bad-

get year, capital appropriations to-taled 111.7 billion riyals. come for 1987 could now total 115 Economists said that in practice bly undersoent.

Balancing the budget, however, would require a further cut in rethe 1985-86 allocation was probacurring expenditures, a measure that could also touch on the sensi-Some economists said they were disappointed that the kingdom did not seem to be tackling subsidies, a major expenditure that many eco Saudi Arabia could now set total omists believe must be cut if the

budget is to be balanced. King Fahd said subsidies on food, animal fodder, medicines and petroleum products would remain "I can say that your government

tried its best in these difficult circumstances to keep the welfare of the citizens in mind while not burit public, ending nine months of dening itself with loans either ex-uncertainty during which plans ternal or internal," he said in his statement to the nation on Mon-

> highly sensitive issue that the government might be able to skirt thanks to the new accord by the Organization of Petroleum Export-OPEC's agreement to reduce production and return to fixed prices around \$18 a barrel is seen

Économists said subsidies were a

Arabia's budget planning. If the accord holds, the kingdom's budget planners can expect oil income of about 80 billion rivals Economists calculate that in-

cluding nonoil revenue, total in-

by economists as crucial to Sandi

LUXFUND Valeur nette d'inventaire an 29-12-86 U.S.\$118.04

CONSEILLER EN INVESTISSEMENT

Weekly net asset Pacific value on JOWIN 29-12-1986 US \$28.30 Fund Listed on the Amsterdam

Stock Exchange

As a result, Saudi production, which once ran as high as 10 mil-

Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V. Herengracht 214. 1016 BS Amsterdam

Morgan Grenfell **Ouits as Adviser** To Guinness

The Associated Press LONDON — Morgan Gren-fell Group PLC said Tuesday that it was quitting as financial advisor to Guinness PLC, the big distiller group that is under investigation for possible secu-rities violations.

The merchant bank also said that Roger Seelig, the chief adviser to Guinness during its £2.7 billion (\$3.9 million) bid for Distillers Co. earlier this year, had resigned as a director of Morgan Grenfell & Co. and other group subsidiaries.

The merchant bank Henry Ansbacher & Co. has alleged that Mr. Seelig gave it an informal order to buy back any Guinness shares that Ansbacher's clients purchased during the bitter fight for Distillers.

a decade-long spending and build-ing boom fueled by high oil prices. With a plunge in international oil If Guinness ordered the purdemand earlier this decade, Saudi chase of its stock through Mor-Arabia agreed to take the brunt of gan Grenfell, it may have broexport cuts to tighten markets for ken British law.



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Bolivia Renames Its Currency United Press Intern

LA PAZ, Bolivia — The government of Bolivia announced Tuesday that it would remove six zeros from its inflation-battered peso and rename the currency the "boliviano," effective

Jan. 1.

One U.S. dollar now buys 1,923,000 pesos.

After Jan. 1, one dollar will be worth 1.93

bolivianos, the government said in newspaper
advertisements. Bolivia's central bank said all

commercial banks will close Friday so they can adjust their balances and ledgers.

US. Futures

25% — 15% — #HEAT (CBT)
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251 Mar Hay Jul Sep Dec CORN (CBT) 5,000 bu minir 2,42% 1.4 2,42 1.4 2,27 1.7 2,01% 1.7 1,97 1.7 2,03% 1.8 1,95% 1.9 Ept. Soles Prev. Day Op UShel |.46% |.46% |.73% |.73% |.50 |.54 |.7,556 |.361 5 per b 1.65% 1.68 1.72% 1.71 1.81% 1.85% 1.93% cles 1 inimum 1,61 1,68% 1,73% 1,77% 1,77% 1,97% 1.59 1.57 1.77 1.57% 1.59% 1.59% Mar May Jul Sep Dec Mar May Prev.Sc Int.119.89 90 YBEANS (CbT)
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Via The Associated Press

COFFEE C (NYCSCE)
17,500 Bb., cantal per ib.
29,33 13,40 Mar 132,5 132,
271,83 135,10 Mar 132,7 134,
264,25 134,60 Jul 155,50 137,0 137,
255,50 137,00 Dec 138,50 138,1 178,00 159,1 132,5 5en 137,00 137,
255,52 139,00 Dec 138,50 138,1 178,00 159,50 Mar 139,00 138,1 138,1 178,00 159,50 Mar 139,00 139,1 159,00 Mar 139,00 138,1 159,00 Mar 139,00 139,1 159,00 Mar 139,00 139,1 159,00 139,1 159 Est. Sales 5.204 Pr Prev. Day Open Int. COCGA (BYCSCE) 10 metric tons-3 per 10 metric 2385 2260 2290 2310 2310 2880 Est. Sales Prev. Oct 1.69 — 61 W 1.68 — 61 W 1.75 — 61 W 1.76 — 60 W 1.87 — 60 W 1.87 — 60 W Est. Soles 3,356 Prev. Soles 3,140 Prev. Cord Copenint 2,5402 off 36 ORANGE JULICE (NYCE) 15,000 lbs. cents Per ib. 131.50 lbs. 62.75 lon 122.79 124.51 134.60 82.90 May 124.50 124.134.60 84.90 May 124.50 122.135.30 84.75 lot 124.50 127.51 124.50 125.50 84.75 lot 124.50 127.51 125.50 135.50 135.50 Jun 127.50 + 55% 70.00 70.10 49.95 70.25 69.50 70.80 64.50 63.00

SOYBEAN MEAL (CST)
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162.10 134.00 Jon 140.50 141.70
142.10 141.00 Mor 141.00 144.10
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154.00 142.00 Dec 140.30 141.40 141.40 142.48 142.70 144.00 143.80 145.20 144.30 146.90 144.70 146.90 145.30 147.00 146.90 Jan Mar May Jul Aug Sep Oct Dec Jon 15.12 15.48 15.76 15.85 15.82 15.82 15.82 15.82 15.82 15.25 15.35 15.85 15.95 15.85 15.85 15.85 15.85 15.29 15.61 15.85 15.95 15.90 15.85 15.85 15.92 15.15 15.47 15.75 15.88 15.83 15.75 15.75 - 14 - 17 - 14 - 18 - 18 - 18 - 14 - 15

#EXC | A | Jan | Feb | Jan | Jan | Feb | Jan | Jan | Jan | Jan | May | Jan | May | Jan | May | Jan | May | Jan | Jan | May | Jan | Jan | May | Jan | J Feb Asin Asin Oct Dec 54,50 54,50 54,50 54,50 54,50 54,50 55.75 55.40 55.40 55.75 55.75 27.22 27.20 27.20 27.20 27.20 27.20 27.20 27.20 27.20 FEEDER CATTLE (CME)
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65,70 54,25 Jon 86
64,50 54,75 Mer 36
64,50 55,05 Mer 36
64,50 55,50 Mer 36
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60,50 Feev. Sole 61.15 60.20 80.30 87.25 97.40 97.25 97.25 620 623 525 57,40 94.60 97.60 97.60 97.60 97.60 97.60

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PORIX BELLIES (CME) 40,000 Rs.- cents per jh. 81,85 S.4.0 Peb 80,67 S.4.30 Mer 42 77,97 S4.00 Mery 77,90 S9.00 Jul 4 74,60 59,90 Aug 6 Mer 3 Est. Sales 3,712 Prev. Sale Prev. Day Open Int. 11,109 895 6725 67.45 65.40 62.90 55.90 55.90 45.20 64.35 63.20 63.20 60.75 56.80 55.55

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SINGAPORE RUBBER

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Dec. 30 Previous Bid Ask High Low SUGAR SIGAR SIG Mor 2.17 1.34 1.19 8.71 0.39 1,370 1,420 1,444 1,467 1,471 1,507 1,393 1,447 1,447 1,472 1,472 1,520 1,549 1,381 1,418 1,42 1,465 1,467 1,515 1,514 To Our Readers S & P 100 index option prices were not available in this edition because of transmission delays. 1415 L625 1415 1,635 1,640 1,660 1,675 1,690 1,715 1,710 1,760 1,730 N,T, 1,740 1,630 1,645 1,665 1,780 1,730 1,750 1,780 1,495 1,700 1,685 1,490 1,700 1,725 1,740 1,750 1,740 1,760 1,740 1,760 1,750 1,780 Jen Feb Mer Apr Mery Jne Sty Aug Sty Vok 81d Offer 38-yr. bond 190 16/32 100 10/32

London Metals

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Prev. Day Open Int. 22.
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A295 5125 Marx
A318 5859 Jun
A315 5746 Sep
A218 5770 Dec
Est. Sqles 14,287 Prev.
Prev. Day Open Int. 21.4 60.25 60.60 60.95 61.90 62.20 62.75 62.95 63.95 64.25 -0.05 +0.05 Mar Jun Sep Dec Prev. Sal Int. 21,641 LUMBER (CARE)
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99-2 97-31 99-7 98-1

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95-22 95-22 95-22 93-22 92-5 91-11

-10 -11

DM Futures

Options

250 254 1,74

US.Treasuries

5.67 5.66 5.79

5.69 5.68 5.72

Dividends

USUAL

Borden, Lipton Swap Units

The Associated Press

business for the Pennsylvania

disclosed amount of cash.

Alerriii Lynch Treespry (ed. Change for the day: — 0,21 Average yield: 7,54 %

Dec. 30

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Dec 30

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PREV. DOT/OPER INT. 17/A PALLADIUM (NYME) 100 froy 02-dollors per 02 133.00 94.25 Dec 133.00 112.90 Mor 133.00 112.90 Jun 131.50 114.00 Sep Sept Scales

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Commodity Indexes 997.80 f 1,640.20 114.59 208.32 Moody's Reuters D.J. Futu Com. Res Moody's : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1931.

p - preliminary ; f - final

Reuters : base 100 : Sep. 18, 1931.

Dow Jones : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1974. **Market Guide** CBT: CAME: IMM: :: NYCSCE: NYCE: COMEX: NYME: KCBT: NYFE:

Spot **Commodities**

Dec. 30 Prev. 30.93 1.40 454-469; 210.00 20-29 5.31 473.00 76-77 4.8499 8.44 Teday 50.50 1.40 .45-669: 213.00 .28-29 0.83 573.50 76-77 4,0645 8,44 Common, ib Cottee, ib Copper electry Iron FOB, ten Lead, ib Printcloth, vd Silver, Iroy az Steel (bilistry), Steel (scrop), Tin, ib Zinc, ib Source: AP.

Pandick Management Acquires Most Shares

NEW YORK --- FP Acquisition. Dec. 30
Prev.
1d Yield
16 S.82
1.97
4.01
Prev.
Yield
7.43 a group composed of Pandick Inc. management, said Tuesday that about 9.5 million of Pandick's 9.9 million shares were tendered in response to the FP offer of \$25.50 a share, which expired Monday.

FP said it had accepted for pur-chase all shares properly tendered and would begin to make payment promptly. FP's leveraged buyout offer defeated a rival bid by a unit of Service Resources Corp.

Turkey Reduces Rates On Bank Deposits

ANKARA -- The Turkish cen-tral bank said Tuesday that it wilges reduce interest rates on deposits at commercial banks effective Jan. 1.

The rate on one-year deposits, the longest period permitted, was cut to 45 percent from 48 percent. The six-month rate was cut to 39 percent from 41 percent; the three-month rate to 35 from 36 percent and the one-month rate to 28 from 20

29 percent

MPANY NOTES Alcher,

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ington, for the last eight years.

ITT and CGE Launch Their Venture

By Axel Krause

PARIS - Cie. Générale d'Electricité of France and ITT Corp. of est in Standard Telephone & Cathe United States signed agree bles PLC of Britain will be ments in Brussels Tuesday estab- excluded from the venture. lishing the world's second-largest ications group.

Despite last-ditch efforts to join the company, whose consolidated the venture, however, Spain's Cia annual sales will total \$12.5 billion.
Telefonica Nacional de España SA ITT said the joint venture conwas not part of Tuesday's agree- sists of its worldwide telecommuniment. A spokesman for the state- cations and business systems operowned utility told Reuters in Ma- ations, its European-based drid: "We have advised CGE we consumer electronics interests, maintain our terms for a possible CGE's Alcatel telecommunications

ca's industrial and financial in- de Léon. volvement, which CGE negotiators

CGE executive said, commenting finance - will now become a relaon Telefónica's insistence on a tively larger part of the company. managerial role in the venture in In a joint announcement, CGE which it was ready to invest about and ITT said that France's state-\$300 million for a 10-percent share. owned Credit Lyonnais bank world-class telecommunications CGE, which will manage the would take a 1.7-percent share in venture with a controlling 55.6-percent share, will pay \$1.25 billion in bal Communications NV, and incash for ITT's West European tele-vest about \$75 million. The other

books will be transferred to the new

billion, but the amount was re-million. duced because its 24-percent inter-

ITT, as previously announced. will obtain a 37-percent share in the

business and 65 percent of the Major snags arose over Telefoni- stock of CGE's subsidiary, Cables

ITT said that while it remains a said Tuesday probably could not be resolved.

multinational company with \$17.5 billion in sales and revenues, ser-"They wanted too much." a vices - especially insurance and

communications business, while participants, as expected, will in-\$800 million in debt on ITT's clude Societé Générale de Belgique, Belgium's largest financial erations in order to boost profits, holding company, which will ob-

Initially, FTT was to receive \$1.5 tain 5.7 percent and invest \$250

ders and installed telecommunications capacity worldwide, Teleglobai will be No. 2 in world telecommunications sales after American Telephone & Telegraph Co., according to analysis.

AT&T had 1985 revenue of \$35

"The new ITT-CGE venture and AT&T are now going to be very close in sales, but the important question is how successfully the new company will be managed," said John B. Abbink, international equity analyst for Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Inc., a large New York brokerage firm.

Commenting on CGE's recent estimates that the new company would have earned only about 2 percent of sales this year, Mr. Abbink said in a telephone interview that those estimated profits were "too low" compared with other

"They are going to have to get more revenues coming in from Sys-tem 12, the ITT digital switch, and they will have to start streamlin-ing management and research opmanagement and research op-

De Larosière in Running for French Bank Post Gulf Air Reports

1986 Loss; Sees The search is on for a governor Red Ink Till '88 of the Bank of France to replace Michel Camdessus, who was elected managing director of the International Monetary Fund this

MANAMA, Bahrain — Gulf Air, one of the largest Middle Eastern carriers, said Tuesday it According to sources in Paris, had a loss for 1986 and that it there are at least two candidates for the central bank post, including Jacques de Larosière, whom Mr. did not expect to return to profit matil 1988 despite plans to cut Camdessus is replacing at the IMF. Mr. de Larosière, 57, has headed 550 jobs. The airline's chief executive the IMF, which is based in Wash-

Ali al-Malki, put the 1986 loss at "less than 5 million Bahrini dinars" (\$13.3 million), after a 1985 profit of 13 million dinars. He attributed the decline to the recession caused by slumping oil prices as well as price discounting among airlines.

Gulf Air's plan to lay off 550 workers, or 10 percent of the work force, has stirred protest here. A special board meeting has been set for Saturday discuss the issue. Mr. Malki said the layoffs

this would only reduce operating losses in 1987.
Gulf Air is owned by Bahbin Holdings said in New York that rain, Qatar, Oman and the emirate of Abu Dhabi.

terms of their previously an-nounced agreement to resign. They decided to leave after losing a board vote Dec. 12 over the direc-

tion and management of the firm.
Mr. Unterberg, who had been chairman and chief executive of the investment banking house, will receive \$1.67 million over a two-year period, and be paid \$7.98 million for his 613,979 shares in the company, or \$13 a share.

The firm, which has said it is likely to change its name next year to reflect the departures, agreed to pay Mr. Towbin, who had been a vice chairman, \$1.34 million over Speculation that France was planning for the two men to extwo years and \$5.59 million for his change jobs led to some initial op-position to Mr. Camdessus's IMF 429,787 shares. Dillon, Rend & Co., the U.S. in-

candidacy among countries wor-ried that the job should not be regarded as a French preserve. vestment banking firm, and its British affiliate, Dillon, Read Ltd., have announced the appointment of Christopher Kemball as a man-Another possible candidate to aging director of Dillon, Read & Co. and as executive managing dihead the Bank of France is Daniel Lebegue, who has been director of the French Treasury since 1984 and rector of Dillon, Read Ltd. Before who, at 43, would bring an even joining Dillon Read, Mr. Kemball more youthful flavor to the bank than did Mr. Camdessus, 10 years was a director of Kleinwort Benson Ltd. and vice chairman of its U.S. holding company. He will be based

L.F. Rothschild, Unterberg, Tow-Mitsubishi Trust Fla Thomas I. Unterberg and A. Rob- Ltd. announced that Takao Kiert Towbin would receive a total of kukawa has been appointed direcmore than \$15 million under the tor and general manager of the New York Fed Names Opel as Its Chairman

NEW YORK — The Federal Reserve Bank of New York has appointed John R. Opel chairman of its board for 1987.

Mr. Opel, former chairman of International Business Machines Corp., succeeds John Brademas, president of New York University, who has completed his fourth one-year term as chairman. He will remain a Class C director until 1989. Virginia Dwyer, former senior vice president at American Telephone & Telegraph Co., was named deputy chairman.

company, the merchant-banking arm of Mitsubishi Trust & Banking Corp. in Tokyo. Mr. Kikukawa, formerly chief manager of the Mit-subishi Trust branch in Hong Kong, will be in charge of the off-

shore primary market. The Pacific Stock Exchan in Los Angeles that it had named Maurice Mann as its chairman and chief executive officer. Mr. Mann, formerly vice chairman of Merrill

Lynch Capital Markets, will re-place Charles Rickenhauser, who resigned in April to practice law. Black & Decker Corp. has named Nolan D. Archibald, its president and chief executive officer, to the additional post of chairman. He

will fill the vacancy left by the retirement of Laurence J. Farley in KIM Royal Dutch Airlines has named Pieter Bouw as managing director of its management team, effective Sept. 1, 1987. Mr. Bouw is now vice president and area manager of KLM-USA. The airline said it had appointed L.J. van Ameyden as deputy president of the manage-

ment team. Trans-Canada Resources Ltd. seid in Calgary, Alberta, that B.A. MacDonald had been elected chairman and M.R. Reynolds president and chief executive officer. Mr. Reynolds succeeded Mr. Mac-Donald, who moved to the newly established position.

J.P. Stevens & Co. has named Ward Burns, the president of the textile company, as vice chairman. Marvin B. Crow, an executive vice president, succeeded Mr. Burns as president. Mr. Burns remains the second-ranked executive under Whitney Stevens, the chairman and

Fermenta Audit Cuts Profit By 55%, Citing Hidden Data

STOCKHOLM — Auditors for Fermenta AB reduced the profit posted for the first eight months of 1986 by 55 percent Tuesday, saying that key financial information had been concealed by the Swedish bio-

technology group's directors. The anditors told shareholders at posted in October. a meeting that transactions totaling about 500 million kronor (\$73.4 million) had been incorrectly registered in the company's books, cast-from 700 million kronor, he added. ing doubt on the company's perfor-

Shareholders also elected a new board of directors that called for a period of stability and consolidation following recent crises.

Nippon Steel Sets Plan With Inland

Agence France-Presse

TOKYO — Nippon Steel Corp., Japan's leading steel-maker, will start steel-sheet production in the United States in 1987 jointly with Inland Steel Co., the fourth-biggest U.S. steel company, Nippon sources said Tuesday.

Inland will own 60 percent of the new company, to be capitalized at \$150 million, and Nipoon the rest, the sources said. The partners, who began talks in September 1985, will invest \$400 million in a sheetrolling mill to produce I million tons of high-grade steel sheet annually for Japanese autolion kronor, the figure originally

The forecast of 1986 profit after allocations and net financial items was reduced to 40 million kronor One of the auditors, Ake Danielsson, said that Fermenta's eightmonth results "contained items of business that had not been transacted during the period in ques-

He said that Fermenta's founder and former principal shareholder, Refaat el-Sayed, an Egyptian-born naturalized Swede, had admitted using cash from personal loans and transactions to boost the revenue

"Refaat el-Sayed has had a dominant role and has actively run the business on his own," Mr. Danielsson said. The board as a whole and the auditors have had information concealed from them in a

He said that the auditors had not decided whether they considered

transactions made in his own name

new deputy managing director, said that as a result of the auditors'

Lars Landstrom, Fermenta's findings, the eight-month profit after allocations and net financial items would be recorded as 159 million kronor rather than 353 mil-

and profit margins of his company.

wholly unacceptable way."

Mr. Sayed's financial transactions to be illegal.--Mr. Sayed defended his actions

were for the sake of the company. Fermenta's new chairman, Kiell Brandstrom, is managing director of the investment concern Industrivarden AB, which took over a 46nercent stake in the biotechnology company after Mr. Sayed was unable to pay his debts earlier this

overseas steel venture

makers operating in the United States. It will be Nippon's first

Alaska Air Group, Inc. said that 83 percent of Horizon Air Industendered or purchased, it added.

would cut its capital spending to Hong Kong dollars (\$128.3 mil-\$1.6 billion in 1987, a 20-percent lion) to finance a 500-room Ra-decrease from this year's levels. It made hotel and commercial comsaid that three-fourths of the reduc-tion would reflect smaller outlays manager, Standard Chartered Asia In Alaska, where major projects on Ltd. said. The 12-year loan is guar-

erica Corp. will close its Copenhagen branch Wednesday as percent interest in the landmark part of a series of cutbacks follow- Time-Life building for \$118 milpart of a series of cutbacks follow-Bank of America would conduct its Scandinavian business from Lon-don in the future. building was its majority owner,

in surplus refining capacity.

had extended its \$135-a-share offer for all of Resorts International Inc.'s class R shares to midnight Jan. 15. The original deadline was was extended because shares repre-

nies in Japan. Time inc. said it had sold its 45-

venture in Bangkok to manufacture 120,000 motorcycle engines annumaha Co. Ltd., said. Siam Yamaha

COMPANY NOTES

tries Inc.'s outstanding common shares had been tendered or purchased under Alaska's \$66 million Monday. Pratt said the deadline offer to acquire the regional airline. About 60 percent of Horizon's convertible preferred stock, has been

in Alaska, where major projects on North Slope oil fields were com-pleted this year on schedule. ing heavy losses, an officer of the bank said. The official said that

Deutsche BP AG of Hamburg, the German subsidiary of British ing company established by the Petroleum Co., said it expected to heirs of John D. Rockefeller to post an operating profit of more than 100 million Deutsche marks (\$51.1 million) for this year, more than two and a half times its 1985 40 percent of a \$23 million joint profit of 35 million DM. A spokesman said that the increase was the result of a reorganization and a cut ally, its local partner, Siam Ya-

Pratt Hotel Corp. of Dallas said said that production would begin its Ph Acquisition Co. subsidiary in late 1988.

would give no number.
The newest MD-11 order, one worth \$1.5 billion, was announced Monday by Alitalia, Italy's state-

controlled sirling In addition to six MD-11s. Alitalia's order comprises 10 of McDon-nell Douglas's smaller MD-82 aircraft and options for four MD-11s. McDonnell Douglas said other firm orders have been received from Scandinavian Airlines Sys-

tem, British Caledonian Airways, Mitsui & Co. of Japan, Dragonair, a charter company in Hong Kong, Federal Express Corp., a U.S. freight service, Guiness Peat Aviafreight service, Guiness Peat Aviation, an Irish leasing company, Korean Air, Thai Airways and Varig

Federal Express is the only defi-nite U.S. customer so far for the

senting 51 percent of Resorts' vot-ing power had not been tendered. Stanyou Intercontinental (H.K.) Atlantic Richfield Co. said it Ltd. is raising a loan of 1 billion anteed by four unidentified compa-

> lion in another cost-cutting move linked to possible takeover threats and a decline in national advertis-Rockefeller Group Inc., the holdoversee the Rockefeller Center oflice complex in Manhattan.
> Yamaha Motor Co. Ltd. will hold

MD-11: McDonnell to Launch Jet

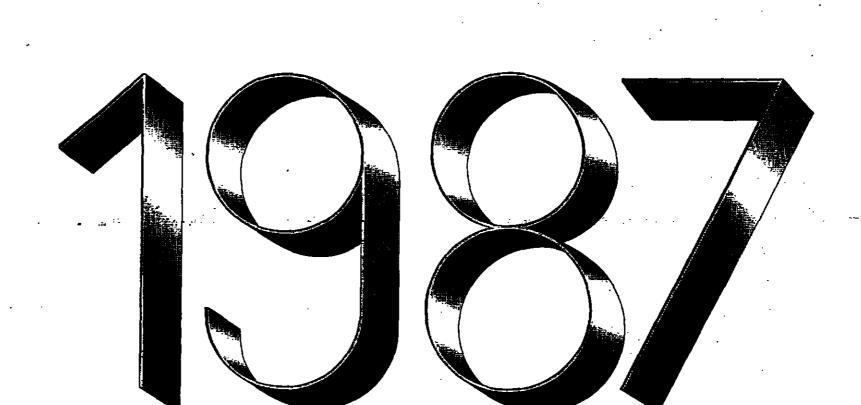
McDonnell Douglas officials said earlier that 20 firm orders, in-1987 to supply the engines, but cluding one from a major U.S. cuser, would be needed to launch

the MD-11 program. The MD-11 is a stretched version of the DC-10, with new engines, redesigned wings, an undated cockpit and more room for passengers and cargo. The plane is expected to

carry 300 travelers. In Paris, a spokesman for the Airbus consortium said it intended to push ahead with plans to build its A-340 long-range jet despite McDonnell Douglas's decision.

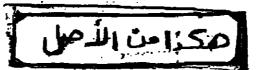
was still confident of being able to lannch the A-340 by its target date

of March 1987.



As a leading international investment bank we are looking forward to 1987's challenges.

> We wish all our friends and clients another prosperous year.



Tuesdays

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ADVERTISEMENT INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed)

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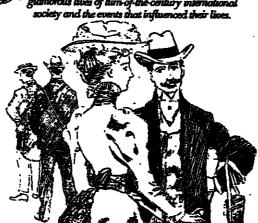
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銀形光光

30 Dec. 1986

THE BELLE IN THE PARIS HERALD

by Hebe Dorsey First hand reports of the giddy, orous lives of turn of the century interns



Trib iashion editor, Hebe Dorsey has gone into the archives of the old Paris Herald (original name of today's Trib) and collected the great news stories of the turn of the century along with glorious, gossipy tid-bits, records of fabulous galas, sturning fashions, gentlemen's duels and "crazy inventions."

With hundreds of excerpts of articles, delighful vignettes and 147 illustrations, this book is a vivid evocation of a period no

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CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Ends Mixed in N.Y., Europe

Complete Our Stell From Disputches NEW YORK — The dollar was

iced Tuesday in New York and rope. Dealers said it rallied after in U.S. government said the index of leading indicators, the main banmeter of future economic activistime strongly in November, but at the rally failed to take hold. Trading was volatile, dealers d, and too thin to serve as a

suide to the underlying state of the U.S. currency because any movements were exaggerated. They addof that market sentiment is negaave for early 1987.

In New York, the dollar rose to 1.9475 Deutsche marks from 1.9450 on Monday; to 6.4505 French frames from 6.4405, and to 160 yen from 159.55. But it slipped in 1.6268 Swiss francs from 1.6300. The British pound gained to \$1.4695 from \$1.4680 on Monday. The sentiment is decidedly beatish for the dollar on the expec-

Eurobond Prices

Off 1/8 to 1/2 Point

LONDON - Eurobond

prices ended easier Tuesday in

extremely quiet trading. Most

firms were effectively closed

No new issues were launched

during the day and syndicate

managers said they expect vol-

next week. "With everyone

away on holiday, there's no point in launching anything now," one trader said.

Prices fell between 1/2 and 1/2

point at the outset following Monday's declines on U.S.

credit markets.

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until Monday, dealers said.

"Unless some more good numbers follow it there's talk of 1.90

London Dollar Rates

Clearing 1,9435 Japanese yes Swiss franc France franc erce : Reuler:

tation of a weak economy." said Earl Johnson, vice president of Chicago's Harris Bank

He said the healthy 1.2-percent rise in the index of leading indicators, which favored the dollar, had little impact on the negative senti-ment despite the slight rise that followed the release of the figures.

But dealers said this was offset by another report that new U.S. sales of single-family homes fell 2.2 percent in November.

Dealers and analysts in Frankfurt predicted that the dollar would slide to 1.85 DM or below in the weeks following the return of most traders on Monday.

In London, the dollar closed Tuesday at 1.9458 DM, down from its opening of 1.9575 but slightly firmer than Monday's close of 1.9435. The U.S. unit ended at 159.90 yen, up from 159.05 Mon-

The pound closed at \$1.4695, up

from \$1.4690 Monday. In other European trading, the dollar was fixed at midday in Frankfurt at 1.9500 DM, up from 1.9458 Monday, and at 6.4550 French francs in Paris, up from 6.4380

It closed at 1.6285 Swiss francs, down from 1.6295 Monday.

Continental Revises FDIC Loss

CHICAGO - Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust Co. has estimated that the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. will lose \$1.6 billion on the troubled loans that the agency assumed as part of the \$4.5 billion federal plan to rescue the bank.

The loss projected Monday was \$340 million higher than an estimate made a year ago.

Although the figure is provision-al, it indicates that the FDIC and the federal government will suffer a larger loss than originally expected in bailing out Continental, which was the nation's sixth-largest bank before it nearly collapsed in 1984.

The announcement also increases the chances that the value of Continental's original shares will be erased out under a provision of the rescue plan that takes effect if the FDIC loses more than \$800 million on the loan portfolio as of September 1989.

"Since Continental will still be transferring more loans, the ultimate loss will probably be bigger than the amount indicated today," said Ronald L Mandle, an analyst with Paine Webber Inc.

William Isaac, the FDIC's former chairman, said that the original projections ranged from a break-even situation to a loss of as much as \$600 million.

France Raises SHIPPING: Amid Global Glut, a Freighter May Fetch More as Scrap Key Rate as German marks early in 1987," Mr. Franc Stumps Harris said.

PARIS - The Bank of France raised a key interest rate Tuesday to 814 percent from 714 percent after the French franc slumped to record lows against the Deutsche

Affected was the seven-day repurchase rate, which sets an upper indicator for money-market rates. The intervention rate sets a floor.

The DM, which rose to a record high of about 3.31 francs at the close here Monday, slipped back to 3.3055 after the rise in the interest

The mark has risen by 4 percent against the franc since the franc was devalued in the European Monetary System at the request of the newly elected French government last April. The mark is nearly 8 percent above its level at the start of 1986, when it brought 306.80 francs for 100 DML

The franc has been damaged recently by domestic labor problems as well as dollar weakness. Transport strikes during the last two weeks and student protests earlier in the month put pressure on the CUITCICY.

The Bank of France last raised the seven-day repurchase rate on Dec. 8 — putting it at 8½ percent after street violence that was linked to protests over university reform. Soon afterward, the bank cut the rate to 7% percent.

both Monday and last Friday to support the franc. Dealers said that talks this weel on ending a two-week rail strike

The Bank of France sold marks

(Continued from first finance page) the leading shipbuilder, is likely to astation can be absorbed by vast supply of ships. But they warn that continue to lose business to South and diverse national economies.

add to the existing glut of capacity, nese yen boosts Japanese prices. postponing any recovery even fur- The relatively new field of ship

publication. "They're forever com- ping loans soured. plaining about market conditions Banks are cutting back sharply tastic next year."

in the industry: Traditional maritime nations

Hong Kong has been a great billions of dollars in bad debts be-beneficiary of this trend. According to some estimates, shipowners lied on as security were crased by and managers in this city-state op- the industry recession. erate the third-largest merchant fleet in the world, after Japan and Greece, with 10 percent of the

world's tonnage.

U.S. Tells AT&T to Cut

Long-Distance Rates

United Press Internation

WASHINGTON - The

U.S. Federal Communications

Commission ordered American

Telephone & Telegraph Co. on

Tuesday to cut long-distance

rates by an average of 11 per-cent, effective Jan. 1., with a

savings to consumers of \$2 bil-

AT&T is the main provider

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of U.S. long-distance phone

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a new spree of shipbuilding could Korea because the rise in the Japa-

management is booming, in part "Shipowners are a bit like farm- because banks and finance compaers," said Paul Woodward, an edi- nies suddenly found themselves tor of Seatrade Far East, a shipping with ships on their hands as ship-

now — but the barley will be fan- on their leading for new ships. Those that are still in the business Interviews with shipping execu- are looking much more closely at tives and analysis suggest that sev- cash flow, such as income from a eral major changes are under way long-term charter, rather than the value of the ship alone.

"What is the value of a ship?" such as Great Britain and West Helmut Sohmen, chairman of Germany are losing their fleets as World-Wide Shipping Agency in shipowners shift registration and Hong Kong, asked in a speech to management of their vessels to less bankers. "You might as well ask expensive ports, principally in how long is a rubber band."

Asia. Indeed, major banks have lost

The shipping slump is an inter-national phenomenon, causing bankruptcies, unemployment and bank write-offs from Britain to Ja- Shipbuilding also is moving to the East, principally to South Ko-rea and possibly China. Japan, now
 South Korea, for example, the devin West Germany or Norway or South Korea, for example, the dev-

consisting of a peninsula and scores of islands, the economy is strong enough to compensate for

the weakness in shipping. But the trauma is not so easily overcome. Virtually all business is carried out within a few blocks of the harbor, and many of Hong Kong's best known companies were shipowners.

No longer. Jardine Matheson Holdings Ltd. sold its last ships early this year. The giant Wah Kwong and Tung shipping groups have been rescued for now through agreement with creditors, but with family ownership and control significantly diluted.

Japan is widely expected to be the site of the next major round of shipping bankruptcies as creditors who have patiently cooperated for several years finally begin grabbing for assets. By some estimates, the write-offs in Japan for shipping losses could reach \$10 billion.

It may seem an odd time to buy new ships, but some of the bestknown names in the business are taking advantage of the low prices

to increase their fleets. Sir Yue-Kong Pao, the Hong

Here in Hong Kong, a territory begun buying tankers again this year, at rock-bottom prices from Korean shipyards. And Mr. Tsao, the chairman of International Maritime, says he bought a ship for \$8

million last month. "We expect to lose \$1 million a year on it for several years," Min. Tsao said. But we expect the mar-

ket to get better in a few years." About 1,200 ships are on order around the world. While the new orders are a blessing to shipyards, which are finally raising their prices slightly, they are of grave concern to those in the shipping

"You can destroy the equilibri-um very quickly," said Michael L. Smith, an executive of Wallem Shipmanagement Ltd., a Hong Kong company that is the largest ship manager in the world.

If caution restrains lenders and keeps shipowners from adding to the excess capacity, the consensus is that freight rates and ship prices will rise over the next few years. In the meantime, shipowners are hoping that corrosion and scrap yards will continue to reduce the world's

MANAGER: Many Firms Post Wrong Men Abroad

ed, at the same pay or a little

Whether based at home or abroad, foreign managers for manofacturing companies need to be skilled in improving productivity. Service companies operating abroad have a significant need for better marketing skills. Foreign markets usually are very different from home markets.

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(Continued from first finance page)

For example, Mr. Lindholst should think in global terms," he employees, to a single-function staff job in which he is not interesting used outside the United

Mr. Lindholst stressed language.

the U.S. system of feet and miles

States. In recent years some companies have been slowly replacing

with meters and kilometers. Still another aspect that Mr. Lindholst calls critical for U.S. managers is an understanding of product-labeling regulations, which vary widely. "Skilled foreign managers should be aware of these

Mr. Lindhoist stressed language skills, such as a good knowledge of French and Spanish business terms, as well as the need to live in a foreign country for a few years to absorb the culture.

He suggested that parts of corporate training programs be given by the foreign managers and that foreign managers be given more recognition in the making of policy.



Via The Associated Press

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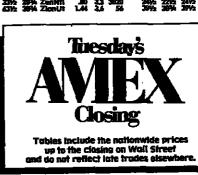
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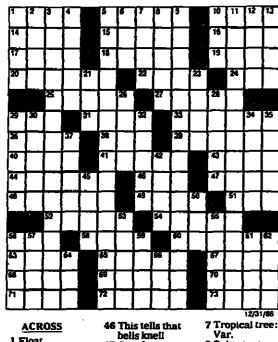


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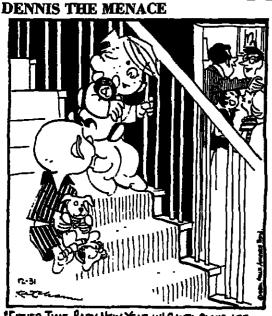
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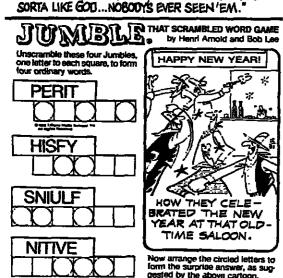
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· O New York Times, edited by Eugene Maleska



FATHER TIME, BABY NEW YEAR AN' SANTA CLAUS ARE



Jumbles: QUEST DUMPY INFECT FROTHY

What the karate champ turned rowner specialized in-CHOPS

WEATHER

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WEDNESDAYS FORECAST — CHANNEL: Chappy, F Temp ?— 7 (43 — 45). LONDON; Showers, Temp. ?— Porthy Cooks, Temp. 5 — 2 (44 — 20). NEW YORK; Foir. PARIS: Showers, Temp. 10 — 7 (30 — 43). ROME; Porthy (54 — 37). Tel. Aviv: Not qualicable, ZURICH; Show. BANGKOR; Fasoy, Temp. 32 — 22 (79 — 73). NONG & 2) — 17 (79 — 43). MANILA; Cloudy, Temp. 29 — 22 (44 Tomp. 3 — 2 (37 — 23). SHOAPORE: Showers. Temp. TDKYO: Showers, Temp. 12 — 1 (54 — 34).

PEANUTS

BLONDIE

ONLY TWO LETTERS SEEMS LIKE YOU'RE HARDLY EARNING

BEETLE BAILEY

Y'KNOW WHAT

I LIKE ABOUT

MISS BUXLEY?



YES!

IT NEXT MONTH

I MEAN

THAT

BESIDES

YES!





WHEN I BRING ALL





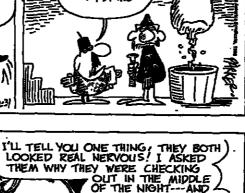






REX MORGAN









Close Pres

World Stock Markets

Via Agence France-Presse Dec. 30

2539.34

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Straits Times lad la Previous : 239.20

Market Closed

The Tokyo stock market was

closed Tuesday for a holiday.

The Daily Source for International Investors.

F.T.36 Index : 1265.69 Previent : 1367.16 F.T.S.E.165 Index : 1673.16 Previens : 1671.60

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MIB Current Index : 1627 Previous : 1628

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eight from the dummy. South was planning a finesse against the ten, which was due to succeed, but East put up the king and shifted to a club. South now had to guess the 47080 42073405592224405556889 25405556889 CSR
Dumide per Elders Ind IC/I Australia Masellian MIAM Norl Aust Bank News Corp N Broken Hill Pussiblea Thomas Nation Mestern Mishing Western 419 April Programme 2002 Agention of 200 effective? Meanwhile, those of us who cannot share his anger should at least give it some thought by reading him. Hilary Masters, author of "Last Stands: Notes From Memory" and "Hammertown Ris-ing," wrote this review for The Washington Post. BEST SELLERS

with anger toward material valgarities that

smother the free soul, he does offer as an artist

a kind of redemption with "In the Hollow of

solution, and who is to say which is the more

His Hand," one that gives up a prayer if not a

BOOKS

as a "permanent truant," to use his description of one character, in the American school of contemporary literature.
"In the Hollow of His Hand" reaffirms these credentials as it presents a story whose subject and personae will be familiar to Purdy's fans. The plot is set in motion when Decatur, an Ojibwa Indian, returns from World War I to Yellow Brook, Ohio, to claim as his son Chad Coultas, sired one afternoon 14 years before while Eva Coultas was under the influence of her mother's homemade headache elizir. Chad is kidnaped by Decatur and propelled into an odyssey of trials and initiations that serve as stage sets for the author's contempt for American family life, racial attitudes and jurisprudence. Chad neither learns from nor reflects upon what befalls him but accepts the events of his journey with a kind of paralyzed awe. The novel concludes on a note of triumph.

IN THE HOLLOW OF HIS HAND

By James Purdy. 254 pages. \$16.95. Wei-

denfeld & Nicholson, 9 East 40th Street,

Since the publication of his short-story collection "Color of Darkness" and the

novel "Malcolm" almost 30 years ago, James Purdy has excited powerful differences of

opinion. Eccentric, sometimes cranky, dark of humor and often dense in its philosophical

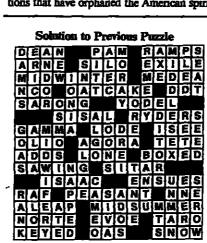
perspective, Purdy's fiction - the current novel is his 13th — has established his reputation

New York, N.Y. 10016.

Reviewed by Hilary Masters

The landscape of the novel is peopled with characters as broad as any to be found in Dickens. Lewis Coultas, Chad's supposed father, is a ne'er-do-well. There are take and real Indians, rascally lawyers and detectives, and a stock company of rapacious, sometimes smothering women. The lack of human deoth in Purdy's people, their Diane Arbus grotesquerie, puts some readers off, as does his indifference to place and time.

If Purdy writes out of anger toward institu-tions that have orphaned the American spirit,



IT, by Stephen King.
WHIRL WIND, by James Clavell
RED STORM RISING, by Tom Clancy
A TASTE FOR DEATH, by P.D. Iames
THE PRINCE OF TIDES, by Pat Conroy
HOLLYWOOD RUSBANDS, by Jacks FLIGHT OF THE INTRUDER, By Sto-FOUNDATION AND EARTH, by Issue Asimov
WANDERLUST, by Danielle Steel
LAST OF THE BREED, by Louis L'A-THE GOLDEN CUP, by Belva Plain
THE POLAR EXPRESS, by Club Van Allsburg
THROUGH A GLASS DARKLY, by
Karlen Keen
ROGER'S VERSION, by John Updike
THE BEET QUEEN, by Louise Enthich.

NONFICTION (Collins Publishers)
HIS WAY, by Kitty Kelley
MCMAHON!, by I'm McMahon with Bob WORDFOR WORD, by Andrew A. Rodney
IAMES HERRIOT'S DOG STORIES, by
James Herriot
LIFE: THE FIRST FIFTY YEARS, 19361886 / Jieth Brown whileher) YOU'RE ONLY OLD ONCE, by DE Sense
ONE KNEE EQUALS TWO FEET, by
John Madden with Dave Anderson
11 PAT NIXON: THE UNTOLD STORY,
by Julie Nixon Eisenhower
12 ONE MORE TIME, by Carol Burnet:
13 THE RECKONING, by David Halber-14 THE STORY OF ENGLISH, by Robert McCrum
15 EISENHOWER AT WAR: 1943-1945 by
David Eisenhower ADVICE, HOW-TO AND MISCELLANEOUS.

THE FRUGAL GOURMET COOKS WITH WINE by Jeff Smith THE FRUGAL GOURMET, by Jeff Smith
BE HAPPY YOU ARE LOVED, by Roben H. Scholler
BETTER HOMES AND GARDENS
NEW COOK BOOK, (Meredith, publish-BETTY CROCKER'S COOKBOOK

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

USEFUL exercise for up the ace. A readers of bridge columns can be to "stand on your head": By making North the declarer in the diagramed deal four spades is clearly hopeless. The defense will start with two diamond winners and a

diamond roff, after which the declarer must work to make nine tricks. But with South as declarer,

which happened after he opened with a weak no-trump, West has no indication that a diamond lead is best. He may, and did in practice, hit on the disastrous lead of the heart king. This gave South a chance, but there was a lot of work to do. He won with the ace, drew trumps in three rounds and led the diamond

All Ordinaries Index : 1478.50 Pravious : 1467.50

N.C.: net queted, N.A.: not available; xd; ex-dividend.

location of the king and made mond nine revealed, but he the right decision by putting had a backup plan in mind. p the ace. East won and played his dis-He led the heart six, forcing mond winner. South ruffed, West to duck; taking the queen and ruffed out West's clubwould have given the dummy king. The lead of the heart four two heart tricks instead of one since the 10-9 fall and the eight in the closed hand or the heart

is established. The heart jack won the trick,

WEST ↓ — ∇ Q 7 ↓ 2 ♣ K 10 9 → — ♥ 10 ♦ A 18 3 → 8 4 SOUTH

A diamond was led from the dummy and this time East played low. South was not inclined to put all his eggs in the diamond basket, so he put up the jack. This was a misguess,

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eight in the dummy had to score the last trick. South had. Meunel per

SPORTS BELL

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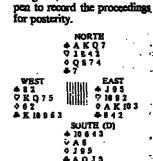
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West Pass Pass Pass North 2 9 4 **4** South INT

2 Pass 4 Pass Pass Pass Pass Pass West led the heart king. as the continuation of the dia-Torunto Dec. 29 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 12 2 27% - ½ 25% - ½ 25% - ½ 25% - ½ 25% - ¼ 4 ¼ 14% - ½ 25% + 4 4 ¼ 15% - ½ 25% + 3 ½ 25% + 3 ½ 25% - ½ 15% - ½ | 1306 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | 1506 | Class 3,045.10 TSE 300 index;

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WORLD STOCKS IN REVIEW NTHE HIT EVERY MONDAY.—
A CONCISE OVERVIEW OF TRADING ON MAJOR WORLD STOCK MARKETS DUTING THE PREVIOUS WEEKAND ALOOK AT LIKELY DEVELOPMENTS AHEAD. ESTATIAL READING FOR INVESTORS AND PROFESSIONALS WORLDWIDE

SPORTS

It a New Year's Start, a Legendary Star Is Center-Stage Again They're calling this — what else? — than twice that since he tearfully the muscular specimen Pelé once during the 1970 World Cup — was middle age, can recall a fragment of the Pelé Cup. They're calling this — what else? — than twice that since he tearfully the muscular specimen Pelé once during the 1970 World Cup — was middle age, can recall a fragment of the pele Cup.

a salmon.

er and come face to face with

Then he let fiv a medium-high leftwith with such style as Suntos has seen in many years.

Jamal do Brasil, Dec. 4, 1986

enerional Herold Tribune LONDON — Googgaaaalii! The king is back; long live the Fine Pele after seven years abstior from doing what he did best

His goal, modest among 1,280 in 1.22-year playing career, was a mere public rehearsal. Come Sundayin Brazil, Pelé, pushing 47, will play for real again.

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chara war

Marie Barrella Barrel

Because he is Pele and because it a Brazil, the promoters have built not one game but a whole veterans' ent pitting past masters against their receding glories. the New York Cosmos, and more

distant pulse, the excitement, in Sunday's rerun (perhaps a re-amble) of the 1970 World Cup. legendary Brazilians will try to tease

open an aging Italian defense. Bodies willing, Pelé and Jairzinho and Carlos Alberto will later in the week see if they can still run rings around Uruguyans who down the ages have backed Brazilian shins when the ball is spirited away. Reflexes must have mellowed.

but competitive instinct and pride

in performance comprise an undying flame. Veterans matches are for old boys with youthfull self-images. Performing too soon after their prime can disfigure hard-won repu-tations. But Pelé is returning seven

Not yet that, the ache of withdrawal tugs at him, and he cannot

ROB HUGHES

forever say no. "It was a great sensation," he commented after scoring twice in his warm-up at Vila Belmiro Stadium. "I felt satisfied and happy, like I had rediscovered a part of me I lost when I stopped

How I'd love to start a new year by getting close to that rediscovery and to take along two young sons who (understandably, given the arrogance of modern superstars unfit to lace Pele's boots) resist years after his exhibition stuff for their father's silly sporting fixation. I wouldn't expect to show them

art as "the ability to make some-thing out of nothing." Yet it could not be said to have come out of nothing. Pele's father, a crippled soccer player at 24, emp-tied his love and his knowledge into his eldest son. Pelé (christened Edson Arantes de Nascimiento) outsmarted the kids kicking bundles of old papers or socks around the impoverished town of Tres Coracões, but his father Dondinho spent day after day on derelict land preaching

the lessons of "genius."

old touch and inventiveness.

ters, 68 kilograms), Pelé combined

"You only know how to kick with your right foot," he'd say.
"You lose time and rhythm. It gives your opponent time to tackle you; you're off balance. It gives the goal teeper time to block you. Here,

And father and son perfected the techniques we thought were gifts to Pelé. Gifts — such as the bicycle kick so meticulously practiced — that Dona Celeste, his mother, refused to watch. She feared injury, and consequent poverty, would be revisited on her son.

She knew little about soccer; she knew little and everything. At the age of 12, Pelé won his first trophy.
"You should have heard the people, Mama. They were shouting Pelé! Pelé! Pelé! The ones near the field threw money and the gang gave it to me because I was the artilheiro!" Mama rebuked him: "You didn't earn that money by yourself. After supper go out and share it with the others."

Humility followed Pelé years later, in Senegal, when he literally made a Dakar goalkeeper weep and was so affected he went in search of the goalie to tell him privately that it was only a game.

He took the game so seriously that his own most audacious moment - shooting from midfield

the Pelé Cup.

It is ridiculous and unfair. It places undue burden on nostalgia, wet from 2 000 miles 1 feel out when I am old and wet from 2 000 miles 1 feel out when I am old and wet from 2 000 miles 1 feel out when I am old and wet from 2 000 miles 1 feel out when I am old and wet from 2 000 miles 1 feel out when I am old and wet from 2 000 miles 1 feel out when I am old and wet from 2 000 miles 1 feel out when I am old and when I am old and when I am old and wet from 2 000 miles 1 feel out when I am old and 5-foot-8 and 150 pounds (1.72 me-

balance and strength to ride the most brutal tackles and to leap like short-sighted).

Where he genuinely lacked vi-From what I hear, Pelé is honing sion was beyond soccer. Pepsi-Cola the muscles as hard as they will go has bailed out his business failings. using him as a somewhat bland PR in middle age through tennis and figure around the globe where kings and queens and popes and presidents have shaken his hand. beach running. He is trusting that God will permit something of the We expect too much? We always Yet twice, through ill advice from agents and through too-trusting a nature, he has almost lost his fordid, and so did he. He described his tune and his good name in bank-

> be an actor. He was pushed as a politician, though a poll revealed that only 26 percent of Brazilians would support him for president.

Delusions of grandeur? He has, at least, "the beautiful game." In Brazil it is riddled with cheats and drugs, with profiteers and frightened tacticians The new dream is that Pelé, in

ting to capitalize on bad habits.

"Not bad," says Pele, "for some-harm to his image, one that ranks 'one with myopia" (Santos had told with Jesse Owens's and Muhamhim, when he was 15, that he was mad Ali's as blacks who through sport and sport alone became huge symbols to all races.

Of all the influences on Pele's life, I think of one unsung hero. In 1962, at his second World Cup. Pelè was dalt enough, patriotic enough, to try to ignore his father's disablement and his mother's lifelong warnings. He tore a groin muscle, and tried to persuade a doctor to inject a painkiller. "As if you were a horse?" replied

Dr. Hilton Gosling. "No. Pelé. I He could cope with villains on never have given a player an injecthe field, but not off it. He tried to be an actor. He was pushed as a never will. You could be crippled for life. What made you think I would allow such an idiotic thing?" A quarter of a century on, pain-killers go in left, right and center.

These are high-risk times, sport is a bigger and more ruthless business There are no Pelės and not likely to be any unless there are Dr. Gos lings to protect them.



Pelé in 1963



Challengers New Zealand, Stars & Stripes Go 3-Up

New Zealand and Stars & Stripes are each one victory away from a meeting in the finals of the America's Cup challenger trials in Fremantle, Australia. Stars & Stripes trounced USA (rail-under, above) by 2 minutes 23 seconds on Tuesday, and New Zealand came from behind in the final 300 yards to nip French Kiss by 0:13 as both won their third straight races in the best-of-seven semifinals.

SCOREBOARD

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NBA Leaders				Assisis G No. Avg.		
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Cleveland 34 21 23 25—167 Harper 9-22 1-2 21, Daugherty 6-14 7-11 19; Wilking 8-20 7-8 25, Levingston 7-12 3-3 17, Re-bounds: Atlanta 53 (Rollins, Levingston 9), Cleveland 62 (Dougherty 12), Assists: Atlanta 22 (Rivers 18), Cleveland 24 (Price 9). G FG FT PIS AVE English, Den.
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Basketball U.S. College Results First Roand Nebroska 67, Butter 36 San Francisco 69, George Mas Sugar Bowl Tournamen EAST

SOUTH

TOURNAMENTS Antenter Classic nampionship: Iowa 105, Cal-l hird Place: Portland 79, E. W

Brede Classic First Round

Temple 80, Go, Southern 61
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First Round

Texas A&M 80, Lehigh 60

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First Royad

eventh Place: (dano 70, Mississipp) St. 67, OT

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hird Piece; Houston 73, v See Bowl Class UAB Classic First Round Aldsie Tenn. 85, Michigan 83 Ala.-Birmingham 94, Alaska-A

Well Pack Classic First Round NE Louisiana 74, E. Illinois 45 First Round

va 69. Sq. Car

College Top-20 Ratings The top 25 forms in The Associated Press milege basketoall poli (first-place votes, long polals based on 28-19-18, etc. records and less

1, Nev.-Los Vees (47) 2. Purdue (10)
2. lows (1)
4. North Corolles
5. Auburn (2)
6. Indiana 7. Syrocuse hip: St. John's 42, Georgia Tech 53 Champenson; St., John S. &. Cebrand Tech S. Fibird Place: Virginio 74, Rutgers 56 Far West Classic Champlonship: Louisiana Tech 57, Orecon 50 Third Place: Oregon St. 45, San Jose St. 55 Fifth Place: Washington 84, SW Louisiano 74

18. Georgia Tech 19. N. Carolina St.

first place, 14 for second, etc., and last week's 1. UNLV (26) (10-0) 2. Purdue (4) (7-0)
2. North Caroline (6) (8-1)
4. Inwe (1) (11-0)
5. Indiana (9-1)
6. Auburn (8-0)
7. Syrucuse (10-0)
8. Georgetown (8-0)
9. Kentucky (6-1)
10. Narvy (6-1)
11. St. Jehn's (8-0)
12. Oklahomia (7-2)
13. Ililenis (8-2) 13. Illinois (8-2) 15. Temple (9-1) 16. DePaul (8-0) 17. Pittsburgh (6-2) 18. Duke (6-1)

Semifibals
Wisconsin 66, California 63
Pilisburgh 114, Arkonsas 87 19. Fullerton St. (7-1) 20. Texas Christian (%-3) Ohio St. 79, Kansas 76, OT Fiorida 115, Howell 23 Richmond Times-Dispatch (z-upranted)
(By oproment with the Notherol Association of Baskerbolf Couches, fearer on NCAA probation are ineligible top-20 consideration by UPI. Those teams are Brodley, East Tennessee State and Montahis State.)

SPORTS BRIEFS

Belanov Top European Soccer Player

PARIS (UPI) - Igor Belanov, whose speed; lims and goal-scoring touch graced both Dynamo Kiev and the Soviet national team, on Tuesday was named the top European soccer player of 1986. Belanov, 26, is the third Soviet player to win the award since its

inaugeration in 1956; striker Oleg Blokhin was tapped in 1975 and goalkeeper Lev Yashin in 1963. In voting by judges from 26 Eu-ropean countries, Belanov received 84 points; England and Barcelona striker Gary Lineker was second with 62, and Real Madrid and Spain striker Emilio Butragueno was third with 59. Belanov ended French midfielder Michel Platini's

record three-year reign. Belanov, Blokhin's goal-scoring successor on both Dynamo Kiev and the national team, led Kiev to a stunning 3-0 victory over Atletico Madrid in the European Cup Win-pers' Cup final in May. He was outstanding as the Soviet team won its first-round group at the World Cup in June, and he scored all three goals in a losing cause, a 4-3 over-time defeat by Belgium in the sec-

. formed box Belanov's speed and accurate shooting made him a constant danfor to opposing defenses, both on long passes from the defense or in the nuck-passing attacking game it which the Soviets excel.

French fullback Manuel Amoros and Danish striker Preben Elkjaer tied for fourth in the voting with 22 points, while Soviet striker Alexan-Sez Zavarov and Welsh striker Ian Rush shared sixth with 20.



Igor Belanov

NFL Buccaneers Fire Coach Bennett

TAMPA, Florida (AP) — The Tampa Bay Buccaneers fired Coach Leeman Bennett late Monday after the team finished with its second thright 2-14 record in the National Football League. No replacement Was named.

Bennett, 48, replaced John McKay at the end of the 1984 season and salerited a squad that had won only eight games the previous two years. From 1977-1982, Bennett had coached the Atlanta Falcons to a 46-41

The Buccaneers, who have had only three winning seasons in the 11year history of the franchise, lost their last seven games and 12 of the final 13 to linish with the rights to the No. 1 draft pick for the sixth time.

Tennessee Wins Liberty Bowl, 21-14

MEMPHIS, Tennessee (AP) — Jeff Francis threw three touchdown passes, including two to wide receiver Joey Clinkscales, as Tennessee held off Minnasota, 21-14, in the Liberty Bowl football game here Monday

Francis broke a 14-14 tie when he capped a 66-yard march with a 15pard strike to Climbscales in the left corner of the end zone with [1:2] left in the game. Tennessee, of the Southeastern Conference, registered its Nich straight victory to finish the season at 7-5. Minnesota, a member of the big Ten, could get no closer than the Tennessee 45-yard line on its final three possessions and finished at 6-6.

Temospe carried a 14-3 lead into the second half, but Rickey Foggie tan I I yards for a touchdown (Minnesotz added a two-point conversion) and Chip Lohmiller's 25-yard field goal with 13:23 left to play tied the

Drug Troubled Dailey Joins Clippers

LOS ANGELES (UPI) - Guard Quintin Dailey, whose four-year National Basicettal Association career has been interrupted by repeated drive and Monday. drug problems, joined the Los Angeles Clippers on Monday.

Delley became the property of the Clippers on Saturday night, following the expiration of the 15-day period required after he signed an offer these control of the 15-day period required after he signed an offer these control of the 15-day period required after he signed an offer these controls.

sheet. The Chicago Bulls chose not to retain his rights.

During has not played in the NBA since last February, when he was baring has not played in the NBA since last February, when he was baring has not played in the NBA since last February. and not payed an me ruby since less. A third offense would led for a second time for cocaine abuse. A third offense would toota his being burred from the league for at least two years.

Ex-World Cup Skier Thrives As a Star of Pro Tour in U.S.

By Mike Clark

NEW YORK — His career has been going downhill for five years and Jarle Halsnes couldn't

be happier. Halsnes, at one time among the best skiers on the prestigious World Cup tour, bolted from the Norwegian national team in 1982 and joined the fledgling U.S. professional circuit. In most sports, that might be

a step up. But in ski racing, it is the amateurs of the World Cup who command the big money. Sweden's Ingemar Stemmark, for instance, earns about \$1 million a year.

But Halsnes learned that while he could compete with Stenmark on the slopes, it was strictly no contest at the bank.

"One year, I averaged seventh on the World Cup in the giant stalom and 10th in the slalom, so I was up there to make money, but I came from the wrong country," Halsnes said. "I come from Norway instead of the States, Austria or Switzerland. If a ski equipment) manufacturer is going to pay you something, he's going to pay you because you can do advertising for a country with 3 million skiers, not like Norway with 500,000.

"So you can make a lot of money if you are from the States, Austria and Switzerland. The Germans are also doing pretty well. But the Italian guys make nothing; Swedish guys, except for Stenmark,

make nothing."
Haisnes has left all that nothing far behind. In the last three seasons, the latter two under the banner of the U.S. Men's Professional Ski Tour, the 28-year-





statom on the U.S. pro tour.

old has won about \$300,000 and two overall titles. Last year, after he lost the title by five points - to younger brother Edvin -

he came back to win the season-

ending world championships, and an additional \$20,000. "Over here, the pro circuit is more fair for everybody," Halsnes said. "It doesn't matter if you come from Iceland. If you

race, you get the paycheck." Although Halsnes was among the best under the World Cup's against-the-clock format, he was made for pro racing's one-on-one.
"When I entered my first

dual race, I was the top guy immediately," Halsnes said.
"Maybe it's in my system - I'm hungry, I'm really going for it. I don't like to let anything jump on me and distress me. I try to

go 10 runs and do it right.

"Obviously, there are things that make the format more difficult and other things that might make it easier. But you can see World Cup racers coming over and they can hardly do anything. [Yugoslavia's Jure] Franko did very poorly last year, ended up 18th, and be had an Olympic silver medal and was one of the best in giant slalom for a while.

"It's a different format," Halsnes explained. "You race head-to-head, you race 10 times if you want to win, you go over bumps. You break the rhythm, go to cocktail parties and talk to sponsors, deal with a lot of stuff you didn't have to do before. All these things are new for a lot of

World Cup racers coming over.

"The language can be a prob-lem, but if they want to make it, they can do it." A lot of them have, and that means Halsnes has to work harder to stay ahead.

"It's a strong tour, solid with ski racers," he said. "There's everybody from the U.S. team. Yugoslavia showed up with two good grys and Sweden pulled in three or four more. All of a sudden, there were hundredths and thousandths of seconds that divided up the racers.

"I skied against Cary Adgate - he came on very strong last season - and we had some tough battles. And I skied against Franko. He beat me two times in giant slalom races and I beat him in the slalom. And I skied against Hansi Standteiner, fresh from the U.S. team." Almost \$750,000 will be at

stake on the 11-stop tour, which opens Jan. 8 at Vail, Colorado. Even with the increased competition. Halsnes has no regrets about leaving the World Cup. "With the pro tour, you're never dead as a racer. You're

dead as a racer if you're 24 years old and trying to make the Olympics," he said. "You can't make a team at 24 believe me. but you can make it in the pros if you have the skills. That's the fun of pro racing, it's always open —if you're good enough."

Hockey					
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Messler, Edm	16 37 55 36	Reddick	1487 82 8 3.31		
Kerr, Phi	31 19 50 24	Penney	137 12 0 526		
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Kurri, Edm	19 27 46 14	Fuhr	1358 78 0 345		
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(Empty-set goals		Bernhardt	20 3 0 9.50		
	Mins GA 50 Avg	Teresto (3)	2143 128 2 3.58		
Resch	158 5 6 1.90	Verson	1651 89 1 3,23		
Hexiqu	1892 89 8 2,82	Lemelin	514 37 0 432		
Philadelphia (8)	2230 162 6 2,74	Colgory (4)	2745 130 1 3.68		
Haryward	SF3 44 0 296	Warnsley	1471 88 0 1.57		
Roy	1425 77 1 2-99	Millen	664 45 0 432		
Moetrepi (3)	2318 178 1 3.16	St. Louis (2)	2135 135 0 3.77		
Gosselin	454 22 0 2.91	Cloutier	1375 61 0 3.53		
Molorchuk	1657 82 1 297	Barresso	755 53 1 421		
Sevieny	144 11 0 4.58	Puppe	65 5 0 462		
Quebec (8)	2255 115 1 3-06	Buffgle (2)	2195 47 1 3.85		
List	1424 69 3 2.90	MOSOn .	1220 64 0 3.15		
W eek s	47 36 0 334	Pacters	647 47 0 436		
Hartterd (1)	2673 106 3 247	Jensen Markinster 190	328 27 0 4,94		
Keons	583 40 0 2.72	Weshington (3)	2795 147 0 3.25		

729 41 2 2.37 Brodeur 513 29 0 1.39 Constica 2125 111 2 3.19 Comble 1360 71 0 3.89 Young 813 51 0 3.76 Vencou

America's Cup

(At Frementie, Australie) CHALLENGER ELIMINATION (Semificals, Best of Seven) Tuesdoy's Results

Stors & Stripes, Dennis Conner, del, USA, Tom Blackaller.2 minutes.23 seconds. Stors & Stripes leads series. 3-0. New Zealand, Chris Dickson. def. French Kiss, Marc Pajot, 0:13, New Zealand leads

Friday: New Zeoland vs. French Kiss x-Saturday: New Zeoland vs. French Kiss x-Sunday: New Zeoland vs. French Kiss x-Monday: New Zeoland vs. French Kiss Friday: Stars & Stripes vs. USA x-Sanday: Stars & Stripes vs. USA x-Monday: Stars & Stripes vs. USA x-Monday: Stars & Stripes vs. USA (X-6 necessary)

DEFENDER ELIMINATION

Austrolia IV Kookaburra III Kookaburra II Steak'n Kidney Teesday's Results
Australia IV, Calin Beathel, det. Steak'n
Kidney, Phil Thompson, 8:14.
Kookaburra II, Peter Gilmour, def. Kookaburre III, lain Murray, 0:50. Wednesday, Thursday: No racing

ffa iii vs. Ausiteile IV

Transition

BASEBALL
Mational League
PITTSBURGH—Slaned Junior Ortiz,
calcher, to a two-very contract and Year
Prince, catcher, and Barry Jones, eitcher, to

8ASKETBALL National Basketball Association
DALLAS—Reached agreement with Dennis Nutt, guard, on a contract for the remainder of the Season.
INDIANA--Placed Ron Anderson, forward. on the injured list: signed Pete Verhoeven, ferward, to a 10-day contract. SAN ANTONIO—Signed Anmany Janes, guard, to a 10-day contract.

FOOTBALL

HOCKEA HOCKEY
Notional Hockey League
HARTFORD—Reassigned Snane Churte.
right wing, to Bingnamton of the American
Hockey League.
AMONTREAL—Recutted Sergia Mamesso.

MONTREAL—Recuited Serale Mamesso. torward, from Shetbrooke of the AHL. PITTSBURGH—Recoiled Phil Bourque, left wing, from Baltimore of the AHL. Sent Warren Young and Mike Bilatdell, forwards, and Norm Schmidt and Dwight Schoffeld, de-tensemen, to Baltimore.

TORONTO—Recoiled Peter Innacok, corr.

ler, from Newmarket of the AHL. Sent Kevin Maguire, left wing, and Todd Gill, detense-men, to Newmarket.

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OBSERVER

Those Tiresome Details

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — My name's Hudge. I was details man at the White House. Had the job through five presidencies. It's not political, just a housekeeping job, ike being White House barber. All you do is keep track of details. This leads to some funny experiences.

Like President Reagan. They'd

never let you see him. First time I tried they said, "Where do you think you're going?"
"I'm Hudge, White House details man," said I. "I've got to get these details to the president."
They almost died laughing. When they recovered they said they didn't like having Reagan bothered by details, so why didn't I take an

eight-year vacation. After that I laid low except on details that really womied me, like when the president agreed to try buttering up the ayatollah. Soon as I saw that, right to the Oval Office I went and ran into a bunch of White House heavyweights.

"Cheer up, Hudge. It's morning in America," one of them said while barring the office door. "It's soon going to be Monday morning in America if I don't get this detail to the president," said

He said what detail. I showed it to him. It was the history of the last year of Carter's presidency. That was the year Carter got

beaten by Reagan who said, by golly, if he was president the country could bet its sweet patootie that avatollahs wouldn't get away with burning the American flag, holding Americans hostage and calling the U.S.A. the "Great Satan." "Details, details," said the door-

keeper. "We can't bother the president with details." Well, I said, I thought before Reagan tried using secret diplomacy on the ayatollah, he'd want to know that the last president who tried diplomacy on the avatoliah had come to an unhappy ending named Ronald Ren-

"Stand tall, Hudge," said the doorkeeper, "and go away." Back at the office I tried reaching the president by phone. Not a ce, said an official voice. "Just tell him," I said, "that the man who beat President Carter in 1980 couldn't have done it half as easily

if he'd acted like a pal to the ayatol-

"I'm not here to burden the president with details," said the official voice hanging up.

They were a funny bunch. For example, one time I discovered this

heutenant colonel in the White House basement with a Swiss bank account. No kidding. And it's got millions in it. Right to the Oval Office I went.

There was the usual stone wall of big-picture men and the usual ghter when I said I "absolutely have to see the president."
"Nobody, with the exception of

me, absolutely has to see the president, Hudge," said a man standing tall between me and the door to the I told the bunch of them I had

vital information and what it was. "A lieutenant colonel in the hasement?" said one. "With millions of dollars?" said

"And a Swiss bank account?" said a third. "Hudge," said the chief door-keeper, "I can't believe you'd come

here to tell the president something as silly as that."

Well, it certainly struck me as a detail that most presidents would want to know. I'm positive if Lyndon Johnson had had a lieutenan colonel in the basement with a Swiss bank account and I hadn't told him about it, he would have called me in, went on my shoulder. asked why I didn't love him anymore, fired me and refused to speak to me for the next two weeks until he'd rehired me.

Those Reagan bozos were odd, though. The doorkeeper said what made me think Reagan would be interested in knowing there was a lieutenant colonel in the basement with a Swiss bank account.

As he kicked me out, the man who got rid of people who tried to bother the president with details said to the doorkeeper, "Imagine having a president who spent his time worrying about lieutenant colonels in the basement with Swiss bank accounts," and they all went "Ha ha."

New York Times Service

Harrison Ford: A Comfortable Hero

Washington Post Service

Y OS ANGELES — You can L imagine some casting agent years ago looking at Harrison Ford and saying "Look, fella, you're very pleasant and all, but why on earth do you want to become an actor?"

To which Harrison Ford says, today: "Well, I couldn't think of anything else to do, and it occurred to me that it was a great life being an actor — going to exciting, exotic places, meeting interesting and different people, challenging yourself with something new. It seemed a great life. And I was right, It is."

Well, there were such casting agents. As had happened to Jack Nicholson, Ford had trouble getting work when he first went to Hollywood, or more precisely, good work. He made his film debut as a bellhop in something called "Dead Heat on a Merry-Go-Round." Then television.

Came the day he said goodbye to the acting business and became a carpenter. "Being a carpenter gave me the opportunity to pick and choose among the few things that were being offered to me at that time," Ford says. "No matter how few parts were being offered to me, there were still some that were better than others. And by having another way of making food money. I was able to begin to choose. I think that's when I began to take control over my own

One of those roles was Bob Falfa, the nasty hot rodder of "American Graffiti." In his straw cowboy hat, Ford made a vivid sion, but the tiny part didn't exactly break open his ca-reer, George Lucas, who directed "Graffin," remembered Ford for his next picture, "Star Wars," only when he nearly tripped over him while he was doing carpentry work for Francis Coppola.

There had been a couple of small parts before Han Solo. Coppola, who regarded himself as Lucas's padrone, had cast Ford as Martin Stett, the assistant to the director in "The Conversation." Ford took Stett, a tiny but im-

REAL ESTATE



Harrison Ford as the inventor Allie Fox in "The Mosquito Coast."

"There was no explanation for why the character did what he did without something like that as a motivation," Ford recalls. "Fortimately, Coppola agreed and was willing to expand on that idea, to suggest to Dean Tavoularis, the art director, that he make some changes to the set, which was supposed to be my office, to reflect this different character."

When Ford sits down to build a character, he relies heavily on nhysical detail - what he calls indicators of character."

Ford gets a lot of mileage, for example, out of the props he uses. The straw cowboy hat in "American Graffin," the fedora, leather jacket and bullwhip of Indiana Jones, or the butch haircut he wears in "Blade Runner" become more than mere details --- they seem to flow through him.

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You see this once again in "The Mosquito Coast," in which he plays Allie Fox, a Yankee inventor who gets lost in his own megalomania — in little things like the glasses that are too small for his face, or a T-shirt that reads, "Go portant part, and amplified it Hike the Canyon."

What you see, too, is the meticulous way that Ford, as he spontaneous exchang changes characters, changes the way he moves. "Allie, if you watch, I think you'll see that he moves differently to how I move, that there's a kind of loose jointed abstraction; he's not in touch with his body as much as I normally am. It's either half a step behind him, or half a step ahead

"Indiana Jones moved smoothly, elegantly if you will," says Ford, who recently signed up for a third Indy film. "This was also a self-assured person, but a person more in control of himself than

Allie Fox." Ford is able to make such slight touches detonate because, essentially, he's such an appealing presence. His looks are handsome in an ordinary, comfortable way.

Ford's chief asset, though, is a kind of practical intelligence, an imaginative grasp of character, and one mark of the directors he has worked with is that they have made good use of it. Many of the scenes we most remember from Ford's movies, in fact, sprang

EMPLOYMENT

For example, in "Raiders of the Lost Ark," the scene that brings the house down occurs when Indy, having survived an elaborate chase through the casbah, is confronted by a swordsman whipping through a flashy routine with a scimitar. With a look of infinite fatigue and disgust, Indy simply pulls out his .45 and blows

him away. The script had called for another fight scene. Why did Ford think the other reaction more ap-

Uh, it was appropriate be-cause we'd already been three months shooting in Tunisia, and I had terrible dysentery," he says, smiling slyly. "I wanted to get out of there. And it would have taken three days to shoot a fight with

The screen writer Melissa Matheson, who wrote Ford a small part in "E.T." (he was to play Elhott's schoolmaster, but it was cut), became Ford's second wife in 1983. He met his first wife, Mary, at Ripon College, from which he flunked out three days

has called "total academic breakdown." The couple, who divorced in 1979, have two children: Benjamin, 19, and Willard, 17.

Born in 1942 to a Russian Jewish mother and an Irish Catholic father, Ford grew up fairly com-fortably in Chicago and the surrounding suburbs. His father was an advertising executive who came up with the idea of putting a see-through window on the front door of a washing machine.

He want to Hollywood in 1964. Wars," he made his share of turkeys, including "Force 10 From Navarone," "The Frisco Kid" and "Hanover Street." "Raiders of the Lost Ark" made him a star. Today, Ford commands a fee

of \$4 million a picture (plus a healthy chunk of the proceeds), but spends most of his time at his ranch in Wyoming. "The business of acting is very self-absorbed," he explains.

"What you're trying to isolate is that in yourself which is not singular. Maybe there's a singular aspect to it, maybe you've got to give it a particularity, but you're looking for that which you have in common with other members of the human race. You're trying to interpret something for them, and without them having a knowledge and understanding of your psychology and your emotions, they won't get the point."

Teaming up once again with Weir (who directed "Witness"), Ford has created a character in "The Mosquito Coast" that seems, on the surface at least, wholly unlike anything Ford has done before. The inventor Allie Fox doesn't swashbuckle. He is not Indiana Jones. He is not Han

"People develop a habit and a taste for something," Ford says, "and then they get stroppy when it's not available. But I think a large portion of the people who see my films are willing to make extensions and able to grow from one experience to another, and I hope they will continue to be interested in what I do. But I can't continue to do the same thing in order to please them."

PEOPLE

'Exorcist' Author Loses Best-Seller-Listing Suit 🥆

The author of a book that wa left off The New York Times bestseller list can't sue the paper for damages, the California Supreme Court ruled Monday in dismissing a \$3 million suit by William Peter Blatty. Blatty, whose previous works had included "The Exorcist," sued The Times for its omission of his novel "Legion" from its fiction best-seller list of 15 books until September 1983, when it apneared for one week at the bottom of the list. He contended that the newspaper, which promoted its list as a reflection of sales at 2,000 bookstores in the United States, knew or should have known that his book was among the top sellers and had a duty to list it. The omission of the book cost him at least \$3 million in prospective book sales and movie rights, Blatty said.

The Lone Ranger's (amons silver bullets, six-shooters and fancy gun belt are the apparent victims of that scourge of modern travelers - lost luggage. Clayton Moore, 73, best known for playing the masked man in the 1950s television series, re-turned home to Malibu, California, from a benefit in Houston Sunday. but his luggage did not. The actor told Malibu sheriff's deputies that two Colt .45 pistols, a \$5,000 gun belt, two costumes and 50 silver bullets engraved with The Lone Ranger" were among property valued at \$20,000 in the missing lug-gage. Moore said that, luckily, h carried his mask and cowboy hat onto the plane with him.

Mark Thatcher, 33, son of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, will marry Diane Burgdorf, 26, of Garland, Texas, in London on St. Valentine's Day, her parents, Theo-dore and Lois Burgdorf announced. Thatcher is in the auto business, and his prospective father-in-law, runs car dealerships in Garland, a Dallas suburb, and Pittsburg, Tex-

King Birendra of Nepal celebrated his 42d birthday Monday with a show of generosity. He freed 202 prisoners, gave government workers a \$5 raise and decorated two Sherpa guides who climbed Mount

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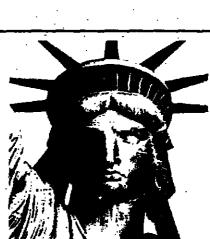
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